# GUILD OF SERVICE, TANJORE.

## (SEVA SAMAJAM)



### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1955

## A SOUVENIR

**" Help us to help all "**

# FOREWORD



Dear Reader,

We place this SOUVENIR in your hands with the fond hope that it will give you a pleasant reading. While preparing the Annual Report of the Tanjore Guild of Service for the year 1955, the Executive Committee thought of assessing the achievements of the guild in the various fields of social welfare activities and that has prompted us in publishing the Annual Report in the form of a SOUVENIR. The report should have been presented in the month of December 1955 itself: but due to the unforeseen calamities in connection with the recent cyclone in some parts of this district and the subsequent engagement of most of our active members in that urgent relief work, the Annual Meeting could not be conducted in time and we apologise for that.

**WE DEDICATE THIS 'SOUVENIR' TO THE MEMORY OF THE HUNDREDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHO LOST THEIR DEAR LIVES IN THE CYCLONE.**

Utmost efforts have been taken to bring in the activities of the Affiliated Associations, in this SOUVENIR and we hope what the various reports, articles and other items published in this SOUVENIR, will interest you most.

We thank all our members and representatives of the Affiliated Associations for their valuable help in bringing out this SOUVENIR. Thanks are also due to the following gentlemen and ladies, who have countributed valuable suggestions and articles, photos and blocks which will be of real interest to you.

1. Sri V. Krishna Menon, M. A., B. L., Chief Probation Superintendent, Govt. of Madras.
2. Smt. Mary Clubwala Jadhav, M. L. C., Hony. Secretary, Guild of Service (Central) Madras.
3. Sri T. M. Veeraraghavan, B.E., A. M. I. E. (Ind.) Divisional Engineer (High ways), Tanjore.
4. Sri S. Paramanayagam, B. E., A. M. I. E., Regional Inspector of Factories Tiruchirapally.
5. Sri Daniel Siromani B. A., District Welfare Officer, Tanjore.
6. Sri "ARASU," Thuckalay, T. C. State.
7. Smt. Tirumalai, wife of Sri. Tirumalai, Settlement Officer, Tanjore.
8. Sri T. S. Krishna Rao, Editor, Southern Railway Magazine, Tanjore.
9. Smt. Brinda Varadarajan, B. A. M. Litt., Tanjore.
10. Sri John Anugraham, Tanjore.

Sri T. S. Sunder Rao of M. K. Press Tanjore has printed the outer cover of this Souvenir, in tri-cololur, free of cost and we thank him for his kind gesture.

The staff of the Don Bosco Press, Tanjore deserve our praise for having executed the printing of this SOUVENIR in record time.

The advertisers also responded spontaneously to our call and their help has immensely encouraged us. We thank them for that.

Lastly, we thank you, dear reader, for the interest you are evincing in going through this Souvenir, thereby showing that you appreciate the activities of the Guild; and if you find in it a pleasant reading, the pains taken by us will be amply rewarded.

Thanking you,
Yours Sincerely,

**H. M. Pandian**, *Hony. Secretary.*
**S. Srinivasan** B. A., *Hony. Jt. Secretary*

# Institutions affiliated to the Tanjore Guild of Service

1. St. Peter's Middle School, Tanjore.
2. St. Peter's Elementary School, Tanjore.
3. The Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam.
4. District Board Industrial School, Tanjore.
5. St. Antony's High School, Tanjore.
6. Govt. Basic Training School for women, Tanjore.
7. Veeraraghava High School, Tanjore.
8. The Rotary Club, Tanjore.
9. St. Vincent De Paul's Orphanage, Mannargudi.
10. St. Xavier's Industrial School and Orphanage, Tanjore.
11. St. Gabriel's Orphanage and Maternity Hospital, Ayyampet.
12. St. Theresa's Orphanage, Tranquebar.
13. St. Anne's Hospital for women & Children, Kumbakonam.
14. Holy Angel's Convent, Kumbakonam.
15. Sacred Heart Convent Orphanage, Tanjore.
16. Meiporul Kalvi Kazhakam, Tiruvarur.
17. Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedaranyam.
18. The Vigilance Association, Tanjore.
19. Sinne Rani Orphanage, Poondi, Tirukattupalli.
20. Little Flower Orphanage, Kumbakonam.
21. S. P. G. Mission Orphanage, Nangur, Sirkali.
22. The Catholic Action Society, Tanjore.
23. The Wellfare Extension Project Implementing Committee, Tanjore
24. The Girl's Christian High School, Tanjore.
25. Methodist Mission Elementary School, Melanatham, Mannargudi.
26. C. S. I. Napier Elementary School, Mannargudi.

# வாழ்க

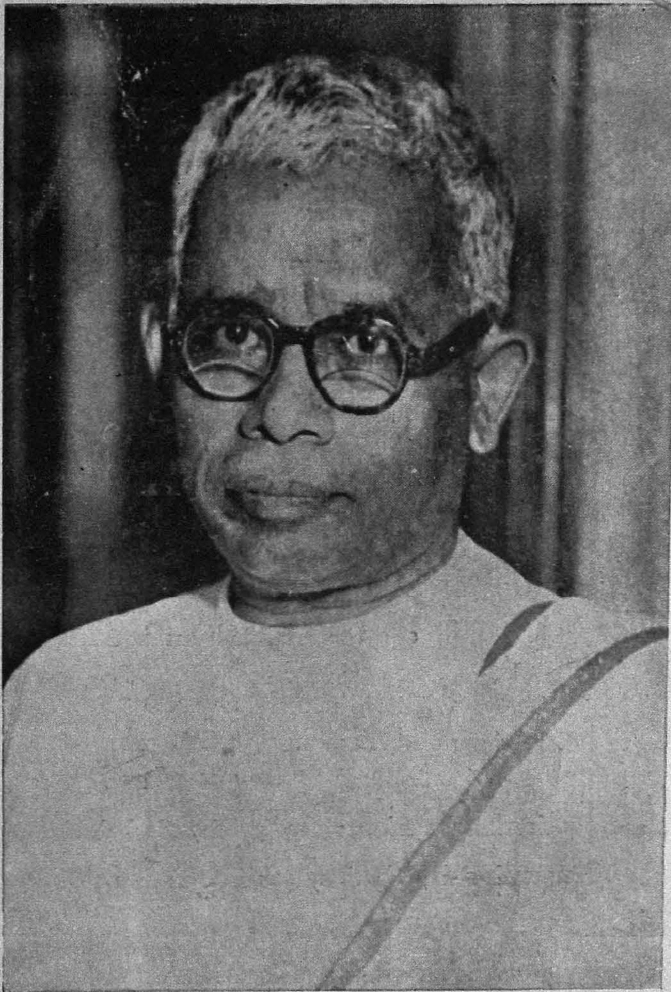
நாடு மறிவு பெருகி
    நாட்டி லமைதி நிலவி
தேடுங் கலைகள் மல்கி
    தெளிந்த சிந்தை காட்டி
வீடு யாவும் இன்ப
    விளக்கை ஏற்றி வைத்தே
கூடுந் தஞ்சை நகரில்
    குலவச் செய்து வாழ்க!

உரிமை நலனைப் பேணி
    உதவும் ராம கிருஷ்ணன்
பெருமை ஞான முட்டும்
    பெருந்த கைசுந் தரனர்
திருவை வாழுஞ் செல்வன்
    தியாக ராஜ வள்ளல்
அருமை யோடு காக்கும்
    அன்பர் கழகம் வாழ்க!

'அரசு'
தஞ்சை.



His Excellency The Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. A. Sundaram,
Bishop of Tanjore, inaugurates
the Anniversary Celebration of the Guild of Service,
Tanjore, on 10-3-'56.



The Hon'ble Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture,
Government of Madras, Presides over
the Anniversary Celebration of the Guild of Service
at Nadar's Garden, on 10-3-'56

# The Guild of Service, Tanjore.

***Honorary Patrons:***

Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, M. A., I. C. S.,
*(formerly Collector of Tanjore)*

Sri V. Karthikeyan, I. A. S.,
*(Collector of Tanjore, Hony. Patron-elect)*

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. A. Sundaram, M. A., D. D.,
*(The Bishop of Tanjore)*

***Patron:***

Sri V. S. Thyagaraja Mudaliyar,
*(Vadapathimangalam Estate, Tiruvarur)*

***President:***

Smt. Manorama Adige

Smt. V. Karthikeyan, *(President-elect)*

***Vice-President:***

Smt. Janaki Amma

***Chairman:***

Smt. Thirumalai

***Hony. Secretary:***

Mrs. Hepsibai. M. Pandian

***Hony. Joint Secretary:***

Sri S. Srinivasan

***Hony Treasurer:***

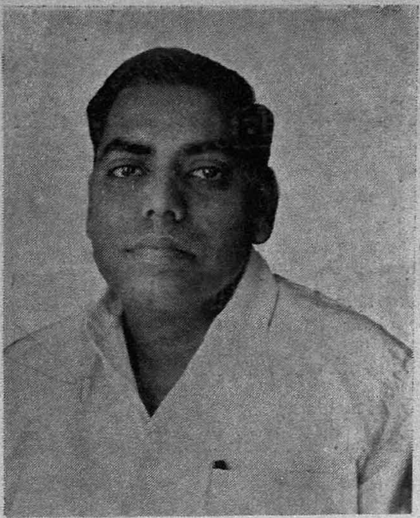
Sri M. Appadorai

# Guild of Service, Tanjore.

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## LIFE-MEMBERS:

1. Sri. G. Jagadeesan, Mirasdar, Moolangudi.
2. Sri. A. Y. A. Parisutha Nadar, Municipal Chairman, Tanjore.
3. Sri. J. M. Selvam, Mirasdar, Pattukottai.
4. Sri. A. S. Pandian, K. M. Hall, Tanjore.
5. Sri. K. Tiruvengadam. "Sri Krishna", Vallam Road, Tanjore.
6. Smt. K. T. Rukmani, "Sri Krishna", Vallam Road, Tanjore.
7. Dr. N. Ramanathan, South Main St, Tanjore.
8. Mrs. N. Ramanathan, ,,
9. M/s Swamy Motor Transports Ltd., Tanjore.
10. Dr. N. R. Subramaniam, South Rampart, Tanjore.
11. Sri N. S. Ramalingam, Mirasdar, Tanjore.
12. Sri. P. Venkatachala Thevar, Vice President, District Board, Tanjore.
13. Sri. V. Sambasivam, Municipal Chairman, Tiruvarur.
14. Sri. T. Subramanian, V. O. C. Nagar, Tanjore.
15. Sri. M. Appavu Thevar, Mirasdar, Ukkadai.



Sri V. Karthikeyan, I. A. S.,
Colleotor of Tanjore and Hony. Patron-elect
of the Guild of Service, Tanjore.



Mrs. Manorama Adige,
(wife of the D. S. P.,
Tanjore), President of
the G. O. S.



Mrs. Karthikeyan, President-elect.



Mrs. S. Janaki Ammal,
Municipal Councillor, Tanjore and
Vice-President of the Guild of Service.



Mrs. H. M. Pandian, Hony. Secretary,
Guild of Service, Tanjore.



Sri M. Appadurai, L. M. E., Supt.,
District Board Industrial School, Tanjore
and Hony. Treasurer of
the Guild of Service, Tanjore.



Sri S. Srinivasan, B. A.,
District Probation Officer, Tanjore and
Hony. Jt. Secretary of the
Guild of Service, Tanjore.


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# MESSAGES

**H. E. Shri Sri Prakasa,**
*Governor of Madras.*

*Raj Bhavan,*
*Guindy, Madras-22.*
*28—1—1956*

Dear Sir,

I am to acknowledge with thanks your letter dated the 26th instant and to convey the Governor's best wishes for the success of the Anniversary celebrations of the Guild of Service, (Tanjore Branch).

Yours faithfully,
*(Sd.) M. Parthasarathy,*
*For Private Secretary to Governor.*

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*5—3—56*
*Madras*

I thank the President and Members of the Guild of Service (Seva Samajam) Tanjore, for their kind invitation to the Anniversary Celebration on the 10th March. I regret I am unable to attend, but wish the function all success.

*(Sd.) P. V. Rajamannar,*
*Chief Justice.*

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*Govt. of India,*
*Ministry, of Food and Agriculture,*
*New Delhi, the 1st January '56.*

Dear Mrs. Pandian,

I am glad that the Guild of Service (Seva Samajam) Tanjore Branch proposes to celebrate its Anniversary shortly. I wish the function all success. The Guild of Service, Tanjore branch has already to its credit a lot of good work turned out, particularly during the time when Mrs. Carlson was there. I feel sure that with the energetic direction of ladies like yourself and Mrs. Adige, the Guild of Service, Tanjore branch can look forward to a bright future, and continued good work.

Yours sincerely,
*(Sd.) C. A. Ramakrishnan,* I. C. S.,
*Director, General of Food.*

*Bishop's House,*
*Tanjore*
*30—1—'56*

I am extremely happy to learn that the Guild of Service ( Seva Samajam ), Tanjore, is going to celebrate its Anniversary in a short time. The Guild has had a fine record of Social work in the past year and it is mainly due to the selfless band of workers of which it is composed. I wish and pray that the Guild may grow from strength to strength and may continue to do still greater good in the future to the needy and the poor.

*(Sd.) Rt. Rev. Dr. R. A. Sundaram,* D. D., M. A., L. C. L.,
*Bishop of Tanjore.*

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*'Philroy'*
*Nungampakkam High Road,*
*Chetput, Madras.*

Dear Mr. Srinivasan,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 26th ultimo. I am glad to know that our Tanjore Branch is celebrating its Anniversary during the second week of March 1956.

The Tanjore Branch has been in existence for quite a number of years, but it is in the last year I heard a great deal due to the leadership of Mrs. Carlson that the Guild of Service in Tanjore has come to its own, doing excellent work. Its increase of Membership and affiliated societies have been remarkable and the participation in the helping of the Leprosy Hospital by way of sales of seals and the co-operation in the Exhibition Stall had brought in good results for assistance by the Tanjore Guild of Service to worthy causes in the place.

The well organised Milk Distribution centres, Meals Centre, Hospital and Rural work and the Recreation Centres in the Armed Police Lines were some of the useful activities. Also, the Industrial Centre and slum Improvement work, the Art Exhibition etc., are new features and are ones that have met with good results. The work of the Branch during the recent cyclone Relief operations is also commendable.

We are grateful to the patron Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, M.A., I.C.S., the president Mrs. P. Carlson and also Mrs. H. M. Pandian and many others who worked in the furtherance of the activities of the Guild and I do trust that the Tanjore Branch will continue unabated its activities and be able to do greater Service in the Tanjore District.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention about the excellent work that is being done by the Rev. Mothers and the Nuns of the St. Anne's Convent and the Holy Angels' Convent, Kumbakonam, Tanjore District who have organised on behalf of the Guild of Service (Central) relief work in the cyclone affected areas in Tanjore District.

I wish the function all success.

Yours sincerely,

(*Sd.*) *Mrs. M. C. Clubwala Jadhav*, M.L.C.,

*Hony. Secretary, Guild of Service, (Central).*

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Vellore.

21—2—1956

Dear Sri Srinivaran,

Thanks for your kind letter of the 16th inst. I am very glad to hear that you are going to bring out a SOUVENIR on the occasion of the Annual Day Celebrations. That shows that you are continuing the good work initiated by the ever-energetic Mrs. Carlson. It will not be difficult to keep up an institution once it has been built up; but all the same it is necessary to ensure that the interest of the public and of the workers does not wane. While therefore congratulating you on the progress made so far, I would advise you to keep it up. Need I say that I with the guild to grow from strength to strength?

Yours sincerely,

(*Sd.*) *K. S. Venkatraman*, I. C. S.,

*District and Session Judge.*

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*52, Pantheon Road,*

*Madras-8. 23—2—'56*

Dear Mr. Srinivasan,

I am very pleased indeed to see that you and other members of the Tanjore Guild of Service are taking a keen interest in the Guild and I send you my sincere wishes for its future welfare. I am so glad that you are taking part in the Exhibition again, with you and Mr. M. Appadurai to organise and push the work, it is bound to be a success.

I also send you my best wishes for the Anniversary on the 10th March. I wish the function all success.

Yours sincerely,

(*Sd.*) *Phyllus Carlson.*

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*State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Madras.*
*Adyar, Madras.*
*7—3—'56.*

Madam,

The Chairman, Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshimi Reddi, State Social Welfare Advisory Board thanks the President of the Tanjore Guild of Service for the kind invitation on the occasion of the Anniversary Celebration. She wishes the function a grand success.

Yours faithfully,
*(Sd.) S. Mahalaximi,*
*Office Secretary.*

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*Ministry of Health,*
*Govt. of India, New Delhi,*
*March 6, 1956.*

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter and the invitation card sent on behalf of the President and Members of the Guild of Service to the Union Minister for Health and to say that the Minister wishes your celebrations every success.

Yours faithfully,
*(Sd.) P. N. Chopra,*
*Personal Asst. to the Health Minister,*
*The Hon'ble. Rajakumari Amrit Kaur.*

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*Madras*
*7th March, 1956*

My Dear Srinivasan,

I thank you for your invitation to the Anniversary Celebration of the Guild of Service on Saturday the 10th March, 1956 at the Nadar's Garden, Tanjore, and regret my inability to attend the same due to pressure of work. I wish the function all success.

Yours sincerely,
*(Sd.) V. Krishna Menon,* M.A., B.L.,
*Chief Probation Superintendent.*

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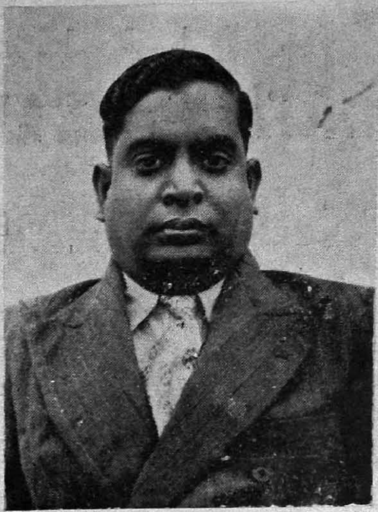
Sri A. Y. S. Parisutha Nadar,
Municipal Chairman, Tanjore
(Life-Member)



Sri Kunniyur S. Sambasiva Iyer,
President, District Board, Tanjore
(Life-Member)



Sri L. R. Adige, B. A., (Hons.),
District Superintendent of Police,
Tanjore.



Sri N. S. Ramalinga Mudaliar, B. A.,
(Life-Member)



Sri M. Appavu Thevar,
Ukkadai,
(Life-Member)



Sri A. Y. A. Arokiasamy Nadar,
Tanjore.

## தஞ்சை சேவா சமாஜம்

# ஆற்றிவரும் அரும் பணிகள்.

- ஏழைகளுக்கு பால், நெய் வினியோகம்.
- அனாதைகளுக்கு அன்னம் வழங்குதல்.
- ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஏழை நோயாளிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்தல்.
- சிறுவர் சிறுமியருக்கு பொது விளையாட்டு வசதி செய்தல்.
- சேரி சீர்திருத்தம்.
- கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி.
- பெண்களுக்கு கைத்தொழில் பயிற்சி.
- கிராம முன்னேற்றம்.
- இளங்குற்றவாளிகள் சீர்திருத்தம்.
- குஷ்டரோக நிவாரணம்.
- புயல் நிவாரணம்.
- மற்ற சமூக சேவா சங்கங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்தல்.
- இலவச நூல் நிலையம்.

# GUILD OF SERVICE, TANJORE.

## Annual Report—1955

THE Guild of Service, Tanjore Branch, presents with pleasure, its Annual Report for the Year 1955. Though started as early as 1946, by Mrs. Patro, with the co-operation of such enthusiatic ladies as Mrs. David, Mrs. Janaki Amma, Mrs. H. M. Pandian, Mrs. Koil Pillai and others, with the idea of bringing together women of leisure so that they can give voluntary service in the field of welfare work for women and children, the aged and infirm, the Guild has grown from strength to strength. For all these years the Guild has been working according to the humble measure of its capacity, until towards the beginning of 1955, Mrs. Carlson came in as its President, and the Guild expanded its activities to the various social welfare aspects. It was Mrs. Carlson who affiliated as many as 25 Institutions, enlisted as many as 12 Life members, a patron and also took efforts to make the finances of the Guild stable. Now that the Tanjore Guild of Service has been acknowledged as the most efficient, powerful, progressive and premier social Service Agency in this District. The Guild has been affiliated to the Seva Samajam, (Central) Madras.

The then Collector Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I. C. S. and the Rt. Rev. Sundaram, D. D., L. C. L., M. A., the Bishop of Tanjore, consented te be the Honorary Patrons of the Guild and the former had to leave us towards the end of last year due to transfer.

We have the good fortune of having Sri V. S. Tyagaraja Mudaliar, of the Vadapathimangalam Estate, as our patron who joined the Guild by paying Rs. 1000.

Now we have 14 Life Membeis, 64 ordinary members paying an annual subscription of Rs. 4, 50 student members paying an annual subscrpition of annas 8, and 26 Affiliated Associations scattered throughout the length and breadth of the District, each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 6.

Mrs. Carlson left Tanjore because of her husband's transfer in July, 1955. We were fortunate in having the popular District Judge, Sri S. A. Ayyasamy Chetty, who succeeded Mrs. Carlson, and before he could finish the noble work he undertook, he was transferred to Madras as Chief Presidency Magistrate. Now, Mrs. Manorama Adige, the wife of the D. S. P., leads the Guild with her amiable disposition and ardent desire to help the needy and it is gratifying to note that within a very short time she has taken the activities of the Guild to many a step forward.

Mr. M. A. Parasuram, the P. A. to the D. S. P. was the Hony. Jt. Secretary till the end of August 1955 and in his place Sri S. Srinivasan, District Probation Officer, Tanjore has been elected and he continues to be the Joint Secretary.

**MEETINGS**

During the year the Guild had three General Body meetings, 11 Executive Committee meetings and 3 special meetings. All these meetings were well attended and it is gratifying to note that no meeting had to be adjourned for want of quorum. At a pubiic meeting held in the Junior Certified School, Tanjore, Mrs. Clubwala Jhadav spoke on the "CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION." At another meeting in the Collector's Office it was resolved to start a Juvenile Court for Tanjore and a sub-committee consisting of the District Collector, the District Judge, the District Superintendent of Police, the

District Probation Officer, the District Magistrate and Sri S. Ramalingaswami was constituted for the purpose. Now that the Government have informed that due to paucity of funds the question of starting juvenile courts in each District will be taken up only in the supplementary budget of 1957—58.

Ever since its conception, the Guild of Service was having its meetings and assemblies in the residences of either the president or the secretary or in the meeting hall of the Collector's Office. But our past Hony. Patron, the Collector, was good enough to set apart a set of rooms in the Palace Buildings, free of rent, for housing the Guild of Service and we are now having our meetings there. We place on record our gratefulness to Sri C. A. Ramakrishna, I. C. S., for this benevolent help.

**MILK CENTRES**

The Guild of Service undertook distributing free milk to hundreds of poor people, both young and old, in four centres in Tanjore town,—at K. M. Hall, at Armed Reserve Police Lines, at St. Peter's Middle School for Girls and at Varadaraja School near Clock Tower. The K. M. Hall Centre is being managed by the members of the Pandithar's family, who are very much interested in the Guild of Service and whose contribution from time to time, have been very much helpful in the running of the many activities of the Seva Samajam. In this centre 80 seers of milk is being distributed daily to the poor people. Sometime Calcium also is added to the milk and given to the undernourished children. There is regular attendance at this centre.

The Centre at the Reserve Police Lines is being managed by Mrs. Glori Appadurai and she is assisted by the students of the District Board Industrial School, Tanjore. Mrs. Rangaramanujam and Mrs. G. Samuel also take much interest in this activity. Every day, an average of about 10 Lbs. of milk powder is mixed and the children of the Police Lines as well as the neighbourhood collect in a compound in the evening. The children drink about 1 seer of milk and they are allowed to carry home 1 seer. Twice a week, two ounces of Calcium is added to the milk. In addition to this Shark Liver Oil is also given to some of the weak children. Mrs. Rajarathnam, wife of Sri V. R. Rajarathnam, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, visited this centre on 27th July, 1955 and praised the work in the centre.

The staff of the St. Peter's Girls Middle School manage the centre in their premises. The school children are benefited by this and Mrs. Joseph is in charge of this.

The Varadaraja School staff are in charge of the fourth Centre and milk is given to the poor children every day.

It is proposed to start similar free milk distribution in the local Municipal Schools also In addition, butter oil also is supplied to the poor people in these centres. On U. N. O. Day and also during Christmas, special distribution of American Butter Oil was distributed to poor families in the K. M. Hall Centre.

**FULL MEAL CENTRE**

A full meal centre catering to about 16 persons with two meals a day is being managed by the Vice-president Smt. Janakiamma at Sri Bhag, South Main Street. A few unfortunate orphans and widows are benefited by this. We collect rice donations from our patrons and life-members and well-wishers and in spite of this difficulties were felt on account of shortage of rice but great efforts were put forward to bring the centre on a firm footing, so that it may have a continuous supply of rice throughout the year. We have just contemplated to convert this centre into a regular Orphanage.

The work of manufacturing Badges for the volunteers proceeded satisfactorily as also the manufacture of fancy articles for the Stall at the Art Exhibition. The spinning section has already started work in right earnest. Now we have a sewing

section at our own building which train women in sewing, needle work, embroidery, and dress manufacture. This section is supervised by Mrs. Janaki Amma and assisted by Mrs. Grace Samuel. We exhibited in the recent Allagappa College Engineering Exhibition at Karaikudi some of our articles and they not only attracted many visitors but we were able to sell almost all the goods displayed. Many poor people who work in this centre are helped by giving a portion of the profit to them.

**INDUSTRIAL CENTRE**

The Guild decided to start 5 Recreation centres in the District. To start with we have opened one in the Armed Reserve Lines, Tanjore. This centre is managed by Smt. Brinda Varadarajan, with the object of providing facilities for the young children after their School work is over so that they can take part in healthy games instead of loitering about in the streets. Advanced games such as Badminton, Ring Tennis, See-Saw, Carrom, Snakes and Ladders, Ludo and Bagatelle are provided. Mrs. Varadarajan is being assisted in this activity by the students of the District Board Industrial School. His Excellency the Governor Sri Sri Prakasa was generous enough to donate Rs. 100 towards the Recreation centre and we are shortly opening a similar centre in another part of the town.

**RECREATION CENTRE**

Mrs. J. G. Koil Pillai is in charge of this and she is being assisted by Mrs. Jayalakshimi Nambiyar, Miss Saraswathy and also the student members such as Mr. John Anugraham, Mr. Gem. Siromani and others. These members visit the Raja Mirasdar Head Quarters Hospital in batches usually twice a week, and they meet individual patients, enquire about their progress, their family etc., comfort and console them, entertain them by telling stories and inform them about the current news. Magazines were freely supplied to the literate inpatients; letters are written to their relatives. The women members visit the women and children's Ward and a nursery school was opened for the infants of ailing mothers. With the approval of the doctors needy patients were supplied with costly and indispensable drugs which neither the patients nor the hospital authorities could afford to get. The Rotary Club of Tanjore donated Rs. 12 and it was set apart to purchase an instrument needed to remedy the throat disease of a 20 year old orphan.

**HOSPITAL COMMITTEE**

Though there is nothing attractive or spectacular in this important field of social work, yet this is not left untouched. Rev. Fr. Fernandez of the St. Antony's High School is in charge of this work. A slum in Manambuchavadi area has been selected and work begun with the help of the local youngsters of the Catholic Action Society. People in the locality are so poor and miserable that they look upon the Guild for financial assistance to set right their homes by putting up roofs, walls etc. Without adequate financial aid one cannot touch even the fringe of the problem and in spite of all these, Rev. Fr. Fernandez is going ahead mobilising resources, both men and materials, for this very important social work.

**SLUM IMPROVEMENTS**

We started a branch of the Guild at Kumbakonam, another in Mela Natham and a third one in Alangudichery. We are shortly opening one in Nagapattinam.

**EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES**

To stimulate and encourage Social Service in all its aspects and also to appraise the public of our service, we took part in the Tanjore Arts Exhibition in April 1955. The president of the Exhibition Committee, the Dist. Collector was kind enough to allot 3 stalls for the Guild. We had a variety Stall where we displayed fancy articles manufactured by our Industrial centre and also articles supplied by our affiliated associations. One Lucky Dip stall, a Doll house and a few variety entertainment stalls not only attracted unusually huge crowd, but also we were

**ART EXHIBITION**

able to collect a substantially good amount. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Varadarajan Mr. M. Appadorai, Mr. S. Srinivasan and Mr. Akshayam whose services in running the stalls efficiently, were the main cause for the success we have made. Out of the proceeds of the Exhibition we donated Rs. 3000/ for the construction of a Leprosy Block in the premises of the Govt. Hospital, Tanjore. We had also the proud privilege of donating Rs. 150/- towards the funds of the Raja Serfoji Arts College, Tanjore. Out of the proceeds of the Doll House, Rs. 600 was donated to the Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam.

Our members took great pains to sell Leprosy seals throughout the district and we collected Rs. 7000 and it was given to the Mother Superior of the Kumbakonam Leprosy Hospital.

**WOMENS' SAVINGS SCHEME**

The Guild of Service was authorised by the Government as an agent to sell small savings certificates and our women members canvassed for this economy savings scheme and out of the marginal commission the Guild was able to secure about Rs 700 and odd.

**FAREWELL AND FUNCTIONS**

Immediately after the Exhibition was over, the president Mrs. Carlson arranged a picnic at the Pandithar's garden mainly to entertain the members and the volunteers who worked in the stalls at the Exhibition. There was an unusually big gathering. There was a sports event for the members. After tea, there was a dance performance by Baby Chandra of Tanjore.

To bid farewel to Mrs. Carlson there was a function at the District Board Industrial School. After a group photo and tea there was a meeting presided over by the Hony. Patron Sri. C. A. Ramakrishnan, I. C. S. Messrs. S. Srinivasan, K. S. Venkataraman, I. C. S., Brinda Varadarajan and others spoke about the qualities of Mrs. Carlson. It is no wonder that during the course of his speech, Sri. K. S. Venkataraman, I. C. S., said that "Mrs. Carlson is an Institution by herself and in losing her, Tanjore really loses an ardent and selfless social worker."

There was a farewell function at the Palace Buildings to bid farewell to Sri S. A. Ayyasamy Chetty, the president. Sri S. Srinivasan, spoke about the qualities of Sri Ayyasamy Chetty to which the guest duly replied.

**CONFERENCE**

Two of our members Sri S. Srinivasan and Smt. Janaki Amma represented the Tanjore Guild at the 32nd Annual Conference of the Guild of Service, (Central) at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, on 17th December, 1955, which was presided over by the Governor. Our Joint Secretary read the report on the working of the Tanjore Guild at the conference.

The *United Nations Day* was celebrated in a fitting manner on 24th October, 1955. We had a procession of the School boys led by the Junior Certified School Band. After that there was a sports event for the children, both boys and girls, in the Palace grounds. The Students of the Junior certified School, Tanjore, the Veeraraghava High School, the St. Peter's High and Middle Schools, and the Boys Scouts from the various High Schools participated in the procession and also in sports. We thank the Head Master of the J. C. S. Tanjore, Sri J. G W. Samuel, M. A. L. T., for placing the J. C. S. Band at our disposal for the procession. We also thank the Head Masters of various Schools and the Scout Masters for the co-operations they have rendered to us in making the United Nations Day celebration a success. More than 700 children were served with Pongal and milk. Mr. Basha of M/S Esmail and Sons, Tanjore donated one tin of sweets which was distributed to the children. Joshi Stores, and Lalitha Mahal donated Cloth pieces from which garments for girls were manufactured. Rev. Fr. Pinto of the St. Xavier's Industrial School and Sri M. Appadorai of the District Board Industrial School donated wooden

toys and other prizes. The proprietor of the Plastic Company, Karunthattangudi donated 4 dozens of plastic goods. M/s. Murugan Sound Service arranged the Loud speaker free of charge. We are thankful to all these gentlemen ror their generous help.

In connection with the United Nations Day, there was a Public meeting at the Mahratta School when Sri J. Abdul Rahim, B. A. B. L., the District Judge presided. Mrs. Thirumalai distributed the prizes. Mr. N. Muthukrishna Iyer, B. A., B. L., spoke of the achievements of the U. N. O. Sri Venkatakrishna Pillai also spoke. Free garments were distributed to about 50 poor children. Mrs. H. M. Pandian proposed a vote of thanks.

**CYCLONE RELIEF**

Now that Nature's fury had left a deep scar on the coastal areas of this District and the cyclonic storm which swept across places like Vedaranyam, Tiruthuraipoondi, Aranthangi etc., has caused havoc not only to the people of these localities but to hundreds of dumb creatures as well. Immediately the news was reached to us by the Collector, we collected among ourselves Rs. 100 within an hour and also rice, dhall, old clothes etc. and we handed over these articles to the Collector. A batch of our volunteers headed by Mr. John Anugraham, went to Pattukottai, on the advice of the Collector and these volunteers distributed milk to the people. The R. D. O. Pattukottai gave a bag of rice and Rs. 7 and with that our volunteers went to a village, prepared rice and Sambar and distributed them to the starving inhabitants. A second batch of our volunteers, mostly women, headed by the Hony. Secretary Mrs. H. M. Pandian, went to Pattukottai with a bag of rice and a bag of clothes and distributed them among the people in a particular locality. We acknowledge with thanks the Rs. 500/- and the bundles of clothes sent to us by the Guild of Service, Central, for distribution in the cyclone affected areas. Since the rehabilitation of the vast multitude of homeless victims of the cyclone is a serious and continuous process, we are still mobilising resources for helping the unfortunate brethren in those unhappy Taluks and more and more volunteers will be sent to those places at regular intervals.

In short, the activities of the Guild were extended to all possible field of actities, and we are proud, rather we have reason to feel proud, of our achievements during the year, and the people of Tanjore have been appraised of our welfare activities, and therefore it is no wonder that two of our active workers Smt. Janaki Amma and Mrs. F. J. Koil Pillai, have been declared elected unopposed to the Tanjore Municipal Council during the recent Municipal elections.

In conclusion, we wish to express our sense of gratitude to one and all the members whose contribution, in money and efforts, have been responsible for what success the Guild has been able to achieve so far. We are highly grateful to Mrs. W. Carlson for the efforts she took in stabilising the finances of the Guild. We express our gratefulness to Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I. C. S., who had been a source of inspiration to us throughout. The Tanjore Rotary Club, the Bishop of Tanjore and others have helped us, not in a small measure, by supplying milk powder, Butter oil, and other gifts on so many occasions and we cannot even for a single moment forget the co-operation they have rendered to us. To the many friends and well-wishers who have helped us by rice, money and other means, we are thankful to them and we hope that with the continued co-operation of the members and with the great help from outside, we can steer clear the ship of the GUILD OF SERVICE ahead with the single aim of serving the needy, for many days to come.

Tanjore,
10-3-1956

Smt. H. M. Pandian,
Sri S. Srinivasan, B. A.,
*Hony. Jt. Secretaries.*

# Reports of Various Branches

## Hospital Visiting Committee, (Tanjore Seva Samajam).

SMT. F. J. KOIL PILLAI WRITES:

The Hospital Visiting Committee was started on 21—2—1955 with sixteen members on the committee.

At the beginning, every morning except on Sundays, the women members, in batches of two, visited the children's Ward. They spent about an hour with the children and made them happy by playing with them, telling them stories and entertaining them with songs. In the evenings, women members visited the women wards thrice a week and men members visited the men's wards twice a week. They wrote letters for the patients, supplied them with magazines and did all that was necessary to cheer them up. An amount of Rs. 5 was given to a poor boy at the hospital for his expenses. Some babies' frocks were distributed to poor babies in the maternity wards.

The work was somewhat slackened during the rainy season. At present, since many members have left the committee, the hospital is visited once a week in the mornings and once in a way in the evenings. I hope that many members will join as soon as possible and enable us to carry on the work effectively.

Members of the committee had helped to make ladies' handbags, plastic bags, pillow-cases, cushion covers, kerchiefs and paintings on flashes and plywood frames for the Art Exhibition held in April '55. They also had helped in the running of the Guild of Service stalls at the Exhibition.

O O

## The Tanjore Vigilance Association.

SMT. P. J. KOIL PILLAI WRITES:

The Tanjore Vigilance Association is sixteen years old and is functioning well in spite of the financial struggle all along. It is maintained with public subscriptions that are not adequate. The Tanjore Municipality is kind enough to give a grant of Rs. 120 per year.

The Vigilance Association Shelter is maintained by the Tanjore Vigilance Association in order to give protection and shelter to women who, in consequence of leading a bad life or quarrelling with their parents or relatives or for other causes, either ran away from their homes or are sent out by their parents and relations. But for this service, many of the women would have fallen into evil ways. Thus the moral life of women is protected. Often, the inmates are restored to their homes and are enabled to lead a normal life once again.

Those who do not have anybody to care for them are found some work and if they are unmarried, arrangements are made to get them married. Those who come in a pregnant state are looked after and their confinement is attended to. Those who come infected with Venereal Disease are admitted into the Hospital for treatment. Those, who are young and can be benefited by some training, are sent to Stri Sadhana in Madras. Thus the Tanjore Vigilance Association is doing great service to womanhood.

The inmates are kept active and happy so that they may not have distractions. They engage themselves in useful occupations such as cooking, gardening, needlework and mat-weaving.



H. E. Shri Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Madras, seen with some of the members of the Guild of Service, when the former visited Tanjore.





Sri K. S. Venkatraman, I. C. S., District Judge, presenting clothes to the poor, on behalf of the Guild of Service, at the Municipal Office Hall, Tanjore.

During this year twelve women were admitted of whom four were sent out as domestic servants, two were restored to their husbands, three left the shelter and one was sent to Stri Sadhana in Madras. And the remaining two are still at the Shelter.

We are thankful to the Guild of Service for having given us six tins of milk powder.

O O

## Guild of Service, Kumbakonam Branch.

This branch was formed at Kumbakonam on 19-5-55 under the presidentship of Srijit S. A. Ayyasamy Chetty, M. A., B. L., the then Judicial District Magistrate, with 12 members of whom, five are Office-bearers.

A milk distributing centre was opened at West Mettu Street, on 9-6-55 with the barrel of milk powder sent to us and milk is being distributed every day to about 40 children.

Once a month a doctor has been examining the poor children at our request and Cod Liver Oil and other medicines are being supplied to them whenever necessary.

Further, a barrel of American Butter Oil was sent to us and the same was distributed once a week at two centres: one at West Mettu Street and the other at West Kadalangudi Street, until the barrel was exhausted.

Since the barrel of milk powder exhausted before we could get another barrel, we requested the Rt Rev. Bishop of Kumbakonam, to supply us with some milk powder. He had been kind enough to give us some milk powder which we are now distributing and we are highly thankful to the Bishop for his kind gesture.

Now that we have received a barrel of milk powder, and as the Mahamaham is fast approaching, we have resolved to open another milk centre.

In addition, we have resolved to open a tailoring and embroidery class. It will be reported to the District Branch as soon as the class is opened in a suitable place.

### OFFICE-BEARERS

Sri S. A. Ayyasamy Chetty, M. A., B. L., —*President*

Smt. N. Kamakshi Ammal —*Vice-President*

„ Rajalakshimi Veeraraghavan, —*Secretary*

„ Lakshimi Sarangan, —*Joint-Secretary*

„ K. R. Kauvery, —*Treasurer*

O O

## Industrial Centre (Guild of Service).

SMT. S. JANAKI AMMAL WRITES:

The Industrial centre was inaugurated at the Guild's own premises at Palace Buildings on 2-8-55 by Mrs. W. Carlson, the then president of the Seva Samajam. For this centre Smt. Janakiamma continues to be the president and Mrs. Grace Samuel the teacher. The centre is open for three days in the week and it gives coaching for poor women, mostly widows, of the locality who are taught knitting, needle-work, embroidery, and also stitching. The Guild of Service supplied this centre with a new "USHA" sewing machine. Education is also imparted to about 10 children of the neighbourhood.

During the time of the Arts Exhibition it was the workers of the Industrial centre who made many cotton and woolen articles that were displayed and sold in the variety stall of the Guild of Service. Some of the articles were also displayed in the Engineering Exhibition of the Alagappa College at Karaikudi. During the United Nations' Day Celebrations, the members of the Industrial centre made gowns and frocks with the cloth gifted by a few of the leading cloths shop of the

town. Mrs. Janaki Amma herself made about 30 gowns and Mrs. Glori Appadorai made about 10 gowns and they were all distributed to the poor Girls on that day.

In addition, this centre manufactured kerchiefs, sweaters, hand bags, laces, towels etc. and are sold to outsiders. Out of the profits, the trainees are also paid a portion which gives them encouragement.

Thrift was practised by the trainees and they have collected by way of small contributions in the Undial kept by them, a sum of Rs. 4-1-3.

There was regular attendance and the centre is working satisfactorily and we can handle more orders from outside.

O O

## Seva Samajam Full-meal Centre.

SMT. S. JANAKI AMMA WRITES:

The Guild of Service, Tanjore runs a full meal centre at "Sri Bhag," South Main Street, Tanjore and is under the supervision of the Vice-president Smt. Janakiamma. This centre is run by the rice collected from the patrons, life-members and other well-wishers of the Guild of Service. This centre caters to about 14 poor persons, most of them orphan children of which some of them are school-going. Great difficulties were felt many a time due to shortage of rice and the working of this centre had necessarily be suspended temporarily for want of rice. Again some philanthropic gentlemen and Institutions came to our rescue and we were able to carry on this work.

During the year we received 182½ Madras Measures of rice from the Guild of Service, 137 Madras Measures from the Rotary Club of Tanjore, 42 measures from Sri S. Ramalingaswami of Tanjore, 22 measures of broken rice from a well-wisher, and again 180¾ measures from the Guild of Service.

Since there is no continuous supply of rice throughout the year to run this centre efficiently and without break, we propose to convert this centre into a regular Orphanage and we have applied for help to the Central Social Welfare Board for a munificent grant.

O O

## St Xavier's Industrial School and Orphanage.

REV. FR. PINTO WRITES:

Our branch of the Guild of Service is all made up of poor boys. Our activities are restricted to the welfare of the poor boys that attend our School and also for the care of the poor urchins that are found near by here. We gather them for sports and also teach them how to keep their clothes and themselves clean. The compounds are swept clean by them. Besides, a large number are taught Carpentry works and Handloom weaving, book-binding and gardening in which they seem to attain proficiency after training. Thus many of them will be able to make their living by the trades taught to them. Milk and butter-milk is supplied daily to these boys.

O O

## Report of the Holy Angels' Convent, Kumbakonam.

Every year, the Holy Angels' Convent sees the number of its inmates increasing and with it, increasing in the same proportions, the difficult problem of food and clothing.

1. In our ORPHANAGE, 110 grown up girls are educated and 47 boys are attending to the nearby Higher Elementary School.

2. In ST. CECILY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 55 of these girls are trained in Needle-work, Embroidery, Cutting and 29 others, in Weaving.

3. A FOUNDING HOME shelters 75 babies and toddlers under 5 years old. It is chiefly in this last department, that we

greatly appreciate the help given through the Guild of Service by supplies of Milk Powder, Multipurpose Food, which allow us to give extra feeding the little ones.

4. In our HOME FOR AGED we maintain a hundred old poor or infirm and destitute people of both sexes of different castes and creed. And there too, we have to face the same difficulties to provide food and clothing.

5. A DISPENSARY is working with a daily average of 150 patients. Distribution of milk powder is also welcome by poor patients and incite them to come more regularly.

6. In our HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE YOUNG WOMEN we have 30 girls exposed to moral danger, 'unmarried—mothers,' or young widows to whom suitable help and guidance are given. After some Training in one craft or the other, the majority is able to earn their own living and to become again respectable and useful citizens.

Here, we express our gratitude to the Guild of Service May Almighty God reward all its Members, who have the kindness to help us by their gifts and by an indefatigable readiness to co-operate with us in many circumstances.

O O

## Report of the Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam.

The Leprosy Hospital founded in 1916 and started by our dear Sister Caroline who, after long years of suffering, died a leper, is always developing itself in spite of many difficulties.

During 1955-56, the daily average was:

Men : 330. Women : 69

Number of total treated :

In-patients : Remaining from 1955......219

Admissions in 1955......652

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total treated Men : | 720 | 871 |
| Women : | 145 | |
| Children : | 6 | |
| Out-Patients Men : | 521 | |
| Women : | 140 | |

Thanks to the new treatment : Sulphones (D. D. S. oral) and Sister marie-Suzanne's Antigen (Antigen Marianum) we have been able to discharge more Patients this year as non-infective.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discharged : Non-infective | 158 | 438 |
| Much Improved | 53 | |
| Improved | 9 | |
| Stationary | 184 | |
| Died | 34 | |

The number of operations done was about the same as last year : 156.

The number of Microscopic tests done during 1955.

Skin and Smears for Lepræ :

Positive... 17971

Negative...19139

The Leprosy Hospital is really of a welcoming aspect with its large and regular alleys, its big shady trees, for surroundings are not to be neglected or disdained to create an atmosphere of joy and peace. Everybody who visits the Hospital notices its perfect discipline, its activity too, for the Patients are provided with all the conveniences to carry on their hobbies so that they will not sit idle and brood over their fate. Everything is done to instill a ray of hope in them so that they can feel that they are also human beings and they too have a right to live, To that effect, they are doing all the necessary work in the Institution: Masonry, carpentry, electrical, smithing, tailoring, gardening, mat-weaving, cloth-weaving, and for the women : embroidery, needle-work, lace-making, etc

Free of all costs or obligations, inmates are composed of people of all classes and creed without distinction whatsoever. Only about 20 per cent of the population is Catholic by religion.

But the problem of food and clothing for such a number of inmates remains. The Government Capitation Grant of Rs. 9 per mensem is highly inadequate as our net expenditure comes to about Rs. 22. Moreover, we maintained during 1955. 77 burn-out and negative cases for which we receive no Government Grant at all. Unfortunate are not wanted by their own kith or kin, or also homeless. It they are driven out, they will have no other alternative but to die on the road or to increase the number, so great already, of beggars. We take care of them and it is *a joy for us to see them, in spite of their* awful disease, quite happy.

In respect of the food problem, we wish to pay a grateful homage to the Guild of Service through which we received a substantial supply of Milk Powder (10 Barrels), charity so appreciated by our Patients who can have, thanks to this, some extra feeding, so important in the treatment of Leprosy. From the same charitable source, we received other various gifts such as : 3 sets of agricultural instruments (from Care), 58 yards of cloth and a very welcome donation of Rs. 100 on 28-3-55 as well as the big amount Rs. 7000 collected by the Guild of Service to help us to clear up our bills of rice and at last the amount of Rs. 600 collected by Mrs. Carlson's daughter for our poor lepers.

Here, we are happy to thank with all our heart the Members of the Guild of Service, so devoted and always trying their best to help us and our poor lepers.

O O

## Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam-Post Basic School Maharajapuram Vedaranyam P. O.

SRI. V. APPUKUTTI, MANAGING TRUSTEE, WRITES:

The above Institution was at first founded on the 7th February 1646; then it was called 'Pasumatam Elementary School.' This was converted into a Basic school with two Basic teachers. Then it was deeply felt that Gurukula system of the past will really benefit the students. For the purpose an "Illam" was started on 16-9-1946. It was called "Sri Saradamani Devi Manaviar Illam." It was started with twenty nine young Harijan girls. Now students from almost all parts of Tamilnad are coming and residing here. Most of the students belong to scheduled and back-ward communities. They receive education clothing and food freely without any burden to their parents.

Harijan welfare and the uplift of depressed classes is one of the chief aim of of the school. It also aims at educational reconstruction. Here we are having Pre Basic to Post Basic school course. Education is given through various crafts and direct experience Spinning, Weaving Printing, Dyeing, Tailoring, Mat-Weaving, Oil-pressing, Bee-rearing are taught as main crafts. Agriculture and Co-samrakshan are dealt as fundamental activities. Post Basic students prepare their clothings. All students live as one community without caste and religious difference. Teachers also reside here and take charge of the children.

After the cyclone of 1952 all the damages had been renewed by enormous effect. Many pucca buildings have been constructed within the course of three years. One and half lakhs of rupees are spent on this purpose. Then came the freightful recent cyclone. It damaged all the buldings. Staff quarters, Bath rooms, recently constructed hostel, three class-rooms, Sick room, Museum were thrown into pieces. Now we have lost nearly Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) in various ways.

But the public and the friends are kind enough to help us in renewing our institution flourishing again with all its buildings construcled and repaired anew.

O O

## Report on the Sinnè Rani Orphanage, Poondi Tirukattupalli P. O.

From 1951 we started a small Orphanage for destitute children. The strength of 10 inmates, at the beginning increased quickly. Actually it reached the No. of 65 Boys and Girls. In the Elementary School, the pupils are nearly 100.

A Dispensary working from 1945, distributes medecines, free of cost, to poor people. The daily average is 25 patients. Home-visiting too is made in surrounding villages

Milk Powder, when received, is distributed to the Orphans and to the under nourished people of the villages. Any help of this kind would be welcome, and for it, we thank, in advance, the Guild of Service.

O O

## Report on St. Gabriel's Orphanage, Pasupathikoil, Ayyampet.

This Orphanage was started in 1944 and attached to an Elementasy School already working since 1918. The actual strength of Orphans is 115.

A *Dispensary* was working since many years and in September 1953, a small Maternity Hospital with 20 beds, where daily about 100 out-patients are attended to, was erected. During 1955–56 more than 400 delivery cases were attended in Hospital itself.

On 15–4–'55, we received through the Guild of Service (Tanjore Branch) 2 cases of Multipurpose Food as well as one parcel of dry Milk, gift which helped us to improve the diet of our Orphans.

We shall be always grateful for any supply of this kind and, in anticipation, we express our gratitude for it, to all the Members of the Guild of Service.

O O

## Report on St. Anne's Hospital, Kumbakonam.

The Maternity Department with Ante-natal and Babies Clinics attached to it are the most interesting and busiest of the whole Hospital. Considering the previous year the statistics are still progressing.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of pre-natal cases confined | ... | 700 |
| No. of cases followed regularly by Centre | ... | 525 |
| No. of recorded cases confined | ... | 1,088 |
| Confined in the Hospital | 911 | |
| At home Central Supervision | 177 | |
| Total | 1,088 | |

Mothers are coming regularly to attend to Ante-natal Clinics during pregnancy and bring their babies after delivery. In the town, 2 Branches are working twice a week in some congested areas. Last year, in a village, Kanjeenur some 9 miles off, we opened another Rural Clinic where the lady-doctor goes twice a week and where is residing permanently a Maternity-assistant.

This year the No. of births in Hospital reached : 669.

The gift of Milk Powder received through the Guild of Service (Tanjore Branch) was highly appreciated and distributed in our Clinic, distribution which incites the Mothers to attend to the Clinic with a greater readiness.

We are glad to pay a grateful tribute to the Members of the Guild of Service who, in every circumstances, help us in all our charitable activities.

## Report on the St. Theresa's Orphanage, Tranqueber.

The St. Theresa's Orphanage, Tranquebar, was established nearly 50 years ago by the Rev. Mother Jeanne belonging to the Catechist-Missionaries of Mary-Immaculate. Beginning with a few inmates, it has since grown into perhaps the biggest Girls' Orphanage in the Madras State to day, with 362 girls enrolled early during the year running. Boys of tender ages, belonging to the same Institution live separately, a short distance away, and they number slightly over 80. The children come from different areas of the Tamil Nad and belong to different communities and religions.

The Institution is also running :—

One *Higher Elementary School* where 450 girls are reading.

One *Elementary School* for Boys and Girls with 135 pupils.

A *Higher Elementary Training School* for Girls with 90 Students on training.

A *Dispensary* with a daily average of 95 out-patients.

With such a number of inmates, we have to face an acute problem for food and clothing, and the Government Grant is still inadequate to solve it.

We are very grateful to the Guild of Service (Tanjore Branch) for its supply of Milk Powder (I Barrel) sent on 15–4–'55. It was a boon for our poor Orphans and allowed us to give them some extra feeding and we are happy to avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank all the Members of the Guild of Service, always ready to make us share their charities.

O O

## Report on the C. S. I. Napier Ele. School, Mannargudi.

MISS F. M. SPENCER WRITES:

It has been in existence since about 1872. Formerly it was run by the Methodist Mission Society, and since Union of certain Churches in 1947 has been in the hands of the Church of S India. There are 157 on the School roll, of whom 117 are girls and 40 are boys. In addition there is a Baby Class which is unrecognised by Government but has a varying attendance of between 20 and 30.

The majority of the pupils' parents are Weavers and suffer quite considerably from poor income. Other groups represented by our pupils are Tailors (about 9), Masons (about 3), Carpenters (4), Goldsmiths (7), Instrumentalists *மேளகாரர்* (6), சருட்டு வேலை (5), and the rest are made up of small Merchants, Teachers, Clerks, Coolies.

The school has a small place behind which it uses as a playground and there is a square internal plot where they they keep a garden, the produce of which gives a few rupees income for the school.

O O

## Little Flower Orphanage, Kumbakonam. Report for the year 1955-1956.

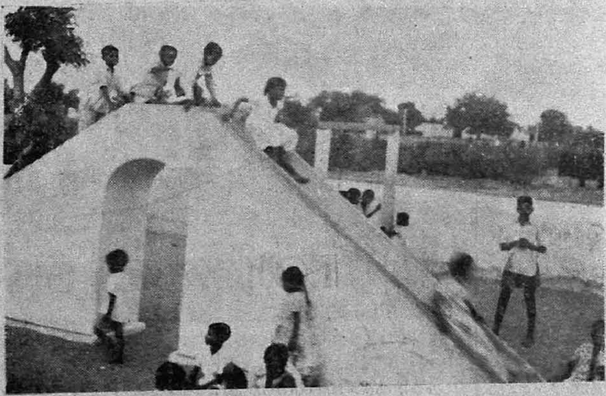
The Little Flower Orphanage for Boys at Kumbakonam provides boarding and lodging for poor and destitute boys. To the Orphanage is attached a technical Institute, St. Mary's Industrial School which provides training to the inmates in Carpentry, Smithy etc. etc Thirteen boys have successfully completed the Five Year Course out of which six have found employment in some workshops. One has been sent to Tindivanam for Teachers' Training while another boy is having special training



Mrs. P. Carlson, a former President
of the G. O. S.
who gave a new life to the Seva Samajam.



Mrs. M. Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C.,
Hony. Secretary,
Guild of Service, Madras.



Children of the Recreation Centre at play.

குறைந்த விலை! 2 வருட உத்திரவாதம்!!

## "உஷா"

### தையல் மெஷின்கள்
### மின்சார விசிறிகள்

**மற்றும் தையல் மெஷின், ஸ்டோர் சாமான்கள்,**
**தையல் நூல் வகைகள், கத்திரிகள், இஸ்திரிப் பெட்டிகள்**
**சரசமான விலைக்கு கிடைக்கும்.**

மற்ற விபரங்களுக்கு:—

K. S. சுவாமிநாதன்,
காந்திஜி ரோடு, தஞ்சை.

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## நற்செய்தி

### சுவைமிக்க உணவு

சிறந்த சிற்றுண்டிகளுக்கு

**புகழ்பெற்ற இடம்**

# இராணி உணவு விடுதி

(தஞ்சை புகைவண்டி நிலையத்திற்கு முன்புறம்)

கை தேர்ந்தவர்களைக்கொண்டு சுகாதாரமான முறையில் தயார் செய்யப்படுபவை
டீ, காப்பி, சாப்பாடு, பிரியாணி முதலியவைகளை
அருந்தி ஆனந்தமடையுங்கள்.

உரிமையாளர்:— இரா. இராசகோபால்

in Electroplating. Facilities are also provided for general education. At present there are seven boys studying in the nearby High School. There have been 34 new admissions for the current year. Though more convenience is provided by the addition of a new Flush Out Clossette still we had to refuse admission to several deserving candidates, owing to the lack of sufficient accomodation. We hope that we will be able to put up a Dormitory, Refectory and Kitchen for the boys in the near future and thus be able to provide more facilities for more boys.

We greatfully acknowledge the supply of Milk powder from the Guild which the *Orphans have enjoyed.*

O O

## Meiporul Kalvi Kazhakam, Tiruvarur.

SRI SIVAVADIVELU ODAYAR WRITES:

Meiporul Kalvi Kazhakam has got the following under its management:—

i] Meiporul Kalvi Kazhakam (Orphanage)

ii] Harijan and Backward Community Hostel

iii] Veludayar High School

iv] Meiporul Basic School

v] Kalai Kazhakam

The Institution was started in the year 1945 with a strength of 20 with a view to educate the poor and needy and it has grown in dimensions since then. The present combined strength of Meiporul Kalvi Kazhakam (Orphanage) and Harijan and Backward Community Hostel is 325 which can testify its appreciation from the Public. To serve the inmattes of this institution and the surrounding villages, Meiporul Basic School was started in the year 1950 and in the year 1955 a High School by name, Veludayar High School has also been started. Copies of the remarks of the some of the distinguished visitors are enclosed herewith:—

i] Mrs. T. Carlson

ii] N. Parvati, Head Mistress, Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedaranyam.

iii] Sardar, Vedarathinam Pillay

iv] Honourable Minister, B. Porameswaran.

The following articles have been received from the Guild of Service, Tanjore, during the year 1955:—

| Date of receipt | Items |
|---|---|
| 26-4-55 | 1 Barrel of milk powder |
| 29-7-55 | 4 Barrels of milk powder |
| 2-9-55 | 3 " " |

O O

## St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, Mannargudi. Report for the year 1954-1955

We are very glad to report that the inmates of *our Orphanage are increasing* year by year. This year we have nearly 150. With the help of food parcels, milk powder and multi-purpose food received from the Guild of Service we are able to feed these children better this year, we are very glad to say that the Guild of Service in Tanjore is very much interested in our Orphanage. It is creditable to say that they have been constantly helping us with milk powder, ghee, butter oil etc., they had also given us this year a bag of old clothes.

Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav's visit to the school and Orphanage constitutes a very significant event. She visited the High school, Training school, and the Orphanage run by the Rev. Sisters of the Bon Secours Convent, and wrote the following remarks in the visitor's book. "We visited the Orphanage—were glad to see the good care taken of orphans and also the girl's training

section—We suggest to the Rev. Mother that they may try to apply to the Welfare Board for a grant and for further training. We were glad to have the After-Care Programme well filled up and presentted to us. We discussed with Rev. Mother their programmes and congratulate the Mother Superior and the Staff on their fine work.

And it is due to her recommendations that the second instalment of the grant from the Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned for 53–54 was sent to us in the last week of February '55. We are very thankful for what all she has done to us.

We regret very much to inform that the recent cyclone has caused a great damage to our Orphanage building "poor orphans" they are still suffering much without the proper place to eat and to sleep. During these X'mas holidays many children who came from Ramanathapuram, Pattukkottai and Tiruturaipundi stayed in the Orphanage without going for the holidays because they had lost their homes on account of cyclone. The management is finding it very difficult and extremely hard to maintain the orphanage. Inspite of all these difficulties the Mother Superior is trying her best to put a new building for the poor orphans.

In this connection I draw the attention of the Guild of Service at Tanjore to come to our help and to recommend our difficulties to the Central Social Welfare Board and to other societies to help us in putting up a building for the orphans. I also request them to sanction us some new clothing for our orphans. My greatful and special thanks to Mrs. H. M. Pandian Hony. Secretary, Guild of Service for what all she has done to our Institution. And I also request her to write with the help of Mrs. Adigie, president to the Central Social Welfare Board to sanction the grant for '54–'55 and '55–'56. I hope she will do the needful in the matter.

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## Report of the Guild of Service Library

**MISS YASHODARA PANDIAN WRITES:**

The Guild of Service Library was inaugurated during the month of August 1955 by Mr. W. Carlson, Dist. Superintendent of Police, Tanjore. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson presented to the Library more than 200 new books with which the Library was started. At first only the members joined the Library as a nominal subscription of 4 annas was prescribed on the Library Membership. Since most of the books presented by Mr. Carlson were English ones, the members did not evince interest in reading them. They wanted Tamil books. We purchased and collected some Tamil books as well. In addition Tamil weeklies such as "Ananda Vikatan" "Kalki" "Kumutham" were made available. A few members subscribed Tamil weeklies to the Library. The old weeklies were given to the Hospital in-patients by the members of the Hospital visiting committee. Now that people are coming regularly and they make use of the books.

We are now purchasing Tamil Novels and the Library Membership is increasing day by day. The Library is open to the public and books are given for reference in the centre itself.

As we are collecting old books from members and well wishers we welcome presentation of old books to our Library.



Mrs. G. Appadurai,
President of the Milk Centre.





Mrs. Brinda Varadarajan,
B. A., M. LITT.,
President of the Recreation Committee.



Mrs F. J. Koil Pillai,
Municipal Councillor and
President of Hospital
Visiting Committee.



Mrs. H. M. Pandian,
President of the Gruel Centre.

# Guild of Service (Seva Samajam), Tanjore.

## Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1955.

| RECEIPTS | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance ... | 114 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions ... | 4212 | 8 | 0 |
| By Sale of Leprosy Seals ... | 7236 | 3 | 0 |
| Donations ... | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| From Tanjore Exhibition Stalls ... | 4270 | 1 | 3 |
| Commissions from Women's Saving Scheme ... | 915 | 14 | 6 |
| | 16908 | 10 | 9 |
| Total... | 16908 | 10 | 9 |

| DISBUREMENTS | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishments ... | 218 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Postage and M O. Com. ... | 23 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Stationery ... | 18 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Printing ... | 169 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Industrial Centre ... | 258 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| Transport Charges ... | 150 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Hospital Activity ... | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Railway Freight for Gift Parcels | 146 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Electricity Charges ... | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Milk Centres ... | 21 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Meetings, Tea party, ect. ... | 173 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| G.O.S. (Central)... | 71 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Donation to Tanjore Leprosy Block ... | 3000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Donation to Kumbakonam Leprosy Hospital ... | 7000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ,, ,, ... | 600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Donation to Tanjore College ... | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Misc. Expenses ... | 4 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Exhibition Expenses ... | 2083 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Deposit in the State Bank of India ... | | | | 2751 | 12 | 6 |
| Cash with Secretary ... | | | | 24 | 0 | 9 |
| Cash with Joint Secretary ... | | | | 13 | 12 | 8 |
| | 14119 | 1 | 3 | 2789 | 9 | 6 |
| Total | | | | 16908 | 10 | 9 |

H. M. PADIAN, *Hony Secretary.*

S. SRINIVASAN, *Hony. Jt. Secretary.*

# GUILD OF SERVICE, TANJORE.

*Distribution Statement of Gifts for the Year 1955.*

| *Receipts* | | *Disbursements* | | *Balance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. MILK POWDER.** | | | | |
| Opening Balance | ... 4 Barrels | Issued to G. O S. Milk Centres | ...14 Barrels | |
| Donation from Guild of Service Central | ...35 | Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam | ...15 ,, | |
| From Bishop of Tanjore | ...15 | Kasturiba Gurukulam, Vedaranyam | ... 2 ,, | |
| | | Meiporul Kalvi Kazhagam, Tiruvarur | ... 5 ,, | |
| | | District Board Industrial School, Tanjore | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | St. Theresa's Orphanage | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | Little Flower Orphanage, Kumbakonam | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | S.P.G. Mission Orphanage | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | St. Peter's High School | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | Alangudi Cheri Centre | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | Kudikadu Centre | ... 1 ,, | |
| Total | ...54 ,, | Total | ...43 Barrels | 11 Barrels |

| *Receipts* | | *Disbursements* | | *Balance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. MILK SOLIDS.** | | St. Peter's Middle School, Tanjore | ... 5 Boxes | |
| From Bishop of Tanjore | ...20 Boxes | St. Peter's Girls School | ... 4 ,, | |
| From Contact Person | ...25 ,, | Vincent de Paul's Orphanage | ... 1 ,, | |
| From G. O. S. (Central) | ...10 ,, | St. Anne's Orphanage | ... 1 ,, | |
| From Rotary Club, Tanjore | ... 3 ,, | Holy Angel's Convent | ... 1 ,, | |
| From Rev. Fr. Pinto, Tanjore | ... 2 ,, | District Board Industrial School | ... 3 ,, | |
| | | Vigilance Association, Tanjore | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | St. Anne's Hospital | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | Vedaranyam Gurukulam | ... 2 ,, | |
| | | Nangoor Mission Orphanage | ... 2 ,, | |
| | | Lutheran Girls' School | ... 2 ,, | |
| | | Welfare Extension Project | ... 2 ,, | |
| | | U. N. O. Day | ... 2 ,, | |
| | | Scout Campers | ... 1 Tin | |
| | | Cyclone Relief | ... 4 Boxes | |
| | | Sri S. Ramanathan, Moolangudi | ... 2 Tins | |
| Total | ...60 ,, | Total | ...33 bs., 3ts. | 26 bx., 3tn. |

(*Continued on next page*)



A view of the New Leprosy Block named "Mrs. Carlson Building" under construction adjoining the Skin Department of the Head Quarters Hospital, Tanjore. The Guild of Service, Tanjore, has donated Rs. 3000 for the construction of this building.

## GUILD OF SERVICE, TANJORE.

*Distribution Statement of Gifts for the Year 1955.*
(*Continuation of page 16*)

### 3. RICE.

| RECEIPTS | | DISBURSEMENTS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | ...206 M. M. | To G.O.S. Gruel Centre | ...144¾ M. M. | |
| From Mrs Carlson | ... 21 ,, | Full Meal Centre at South Main Street, Tanjore | ...447½ M. M. | |
| From Rotary Club, Tanjore | ...137 ,, | | | |
| Sri S. Ramalingasami | 42 ,, | | | |
| G. O. S. (Central) | ...186¼ ,, | | | |
| | | Total... | 592¼ M. M. | |
| | | To Cyclone Relief | ... 1 Bag | |
| | | To Full Meal Centre | ... 1 ,, | |
| | | To C. S. I. Mannargudi | ... 1 ,, | |
| | 592¼ ,, | | | |
| G. O. S. (Central) | ... 6 Bags | Total... | 3 Bags | 3 Bags |

### 4. MULTI VITAMIN FOOD.

| RECEIPTS | | DISBURSEMENTS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | ... 3 Cases | St. Peter's Middle School... | 1 Case | |
| From G. O. S. (Central) | ... 8 ,, | St. Peter's Girls' School... | 1 ,, | |
| | | Vincent de Paul's Orphanage ... | 2 ,, | |
| | | St. Theresa's Industrial School ... | 2 ,, | |
| | | St. Gabriel's Orphanage ... | 1 ,, | |
| | | St. Anne's Orphanage .... | 2 ,, | |
| | | Holy Angels' Convent ... | 1 ,, | |
| | | Guild of Service Milk Centres ... | 1 ,, | |
| Total | ...11 Cases | Total... | 11 Cases | Nil |

### 5. OLD CLOTHES.

| RECEIPTS | | DISBURSEMENTS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From G. O. S. (Central) | ...11 Bags | For Cyclone Relief ... | 5 Bags | |
| | | To Mannargudi Orphanage ... | 1 Bag | |
| | | To C. S. I. Mannargudi ... | 1 ,, | |
| Total | ...11 ,, | Total... | 7 Bags | Nil |

(*Continued on next page*)

## GUILD OF SERVICE, TANJORE.

***Distribution Satatement of Gifts for the Year 1955.***

*(Continuation of page 17)*

| RECEIPTS | DISBURSEMENTS | |
|---|---|---|
| **6. NEW CLOTHES.** | | |
| Opening Balance ...41 Towels | Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam ...58 Yards of Chitty | |
| Bharat Agency, Kumbakonam ...58 Yards of Chitty. | Issued on U. N. O. Day ...41 Towels and 40 Bits of Chitty. | |
| Joshi Stores, Tanjore ...30 Bits of Chitty. | | |
| Lalitha Mahal Tanjore ...10 Bits of Chitty. | | Nil |
| **7. WOOLEN THREAD.** | | |
| Opening Balance ... 5 Lbs. | G. O. S. Industrial Centre ... 5 Lbs. | Nil |
| **8. CARE PARCELS.** | | |
| G. O. S. (Central)... 4 Cases | To St. Gabriel's Orphanage ... 3 Cases | |
| | To Holy Angels' Convent ... 1 Case | |
| Total... 4 Cases | Total ... 4 | Nil |
| **9. BUTTER OIL.** | | |
| G. O. S. (Central)... 1 Parcel | Vincent de Paul's Orphanage ... 1 Parcel | |
| Bishop of Tanjore... 4 Tins | Meiporul Kazhagam, Tiruvarur ... 1 Drum | |
| G. O. S. (Central)... 2 Drums | G. O. S. Gruel Centre ... 2 Tins | |
| Bishop of Tanjore...10 Packets | Vedaranyam Gurukulam ... 1 „ | |
| | K. T. R. Estate Orphanage ... 1 „ | |
| | U. N. O. Day ... 1 Drum | |
| | G. O. S. Milk Centre ... 1 Packet | 9 Packets |
| **10. CALCIUM LACTATE.** | | |
| G. O. S. (Central) ... 3 Lbs. | Issued at Milk Centres ... 3 Lbs. | Nil |

*(Continued on next page)*



Mrs. Pinto, a former President of the Guild distributing milk to the poor.



Mrs. Mclauglin, the wife of a former Collector of Tanjore, who shaped the destiny of the Guild in its early stages.

## GUILD OF SERVICE, TANJORE.

*Distribution Statement of Gifts for the Year 1955.*

(*Continuation of page 18*)

### 11. COTTEN SEED OIL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. O. S. (Central) | ... 2 Packets | Vedaranyam Gurukulam | ... 1 Packet | |
| Bishop of Tanjore | ... 48 Tins | Meiporul Kazhagam | ... 1 " | |
| " " | ... 3 Packets | Vedaranyam Gurukulam | ... 2 Tins | |
| | | Nangoor Orphanage | ... 2 " | |
| Total | ... 5 Pkts. and 48 Tins. | Total... | 2 Pkts., 4 Tins | 3 Pkts., 44 Tins |

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### 12. SHARK LIVER OIL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | ... 8 Bottles | Food President, Mrs. M. M. Pandian | 2 : Bottles | |
| | | G. O. S. Milk Centre | ... 1 " | |
| Total... | 8 Bottles | Total... | 3 Bottles | Nil |

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### 13. GARDEN SETS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. O. S. (Central) | ... 2 Sets | Kumbakonam Leprosy Hospital... | 2 Sets | Nil |

# GUILD OF SERVICE, TANJORE.

## CONSTITUTION

### 1. Name of the Society.

The name of the Society shall be the Guild of Service (Seva Samajam)

### 2. Objects.

a] To discover, determine and organise all possible fields of service in Tanjore District and bring these to the notice of those who may be willing to undertake occasional or regular philanthropic work or public service,

b] To band together, for mutual help and advice, all those who are already serving the community in any capacity,

c] To promote co-operation between the different philanthropic organisations already existing or likely to come into existence,

d] To preserve continuity of service by a permanent committee and a bureau of potential workers,

e] To encourage the formation of branches of the Seva Samajam in Taluk and Panchayat areas where they do not already exist, and

f] To take all steps and do all such acts as may be necessary to further the above and similar objects.

### 3. The Office of the Guild.

The Office of the Tanjore Guild of Service shall be at Tanjore Town.

### 4. Membership.

a] Any person 18 years or over who is engaged or interested in social work shall be eligible for membership of the Guild.

b] Every application for membership shall be in the form supplied by the Guild and be accompanied by an admission fee of Rs. 4 which covers the first year of subscription.

c] Students over 16 years of age shall be admitted as Student Members on payment of an annual subscription of annas 8. They shall not be entitled to vote at the meetings of the Guild.

d] Institutions engaged in Social Service activities will be admitted as Institutional members and they shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 6. Any such Institution while applying for affiliation in the Guild shall send a concise report of its activities to the Secretary while applying for membership.

e] The Executive Committee shall have power to enrol persons as Life Members on a payment of a lump sum of Rs. 200 or as Patrons on payment of Rs. 1000.

f] The Executive Committee may also invite well known and prominent men and women in the Public life of the District to become patrons of the Guild in an honorary capacity.

### 5. Termination of Membership.

If the subscription of any member remains unpaid before the annual general body meeting to be held before the 31st of December, his or her membership of the Guild shall *ipso facto* cease. But the Executive Committee may re-appoint him after he has cleared all his arrears of subscription.

h] No one who has not been a member of the Guild at least for a period of 3 months shall be entitled to participate at the General Body meeting of the Guild.

### 6. Official Year.

The official year of the Guild shall be the Calendar Year.

### 7. Branches of the Guild of Service.

The Guild may have branches, with the same aims and objects, in Taluk and Panchayat areas of the District, to which may be affiliated all social service institutions in the respective areas.

### 8. The President.

The president of the District Branch shall be the District Collector or his wife; if either of these decline to accept the office of President, any other prominent person in the public life of the District, preferably a lady, shall be chosen as the president.

### 9. General Body.

a] The General Body Meeting of all paying members and representatives of Branches and affiliated bodies shall be held 3 times a year and one of these shall be the annual general body meeting held before December 31st at which the President, two Vice-Presidents, a Chairman, Secretary, Jt Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected to hold office for 3 years.

The office bearers of the Guild shall be elected once in three years in the Annual General Body Meeting. However, they shall continue in office till the newly elected office-bearers enter on their duties.

Besides, the following business also shall be transacted.

a] To consider and pass the annual report with audited statement of accounts.

b] At the other two meetings of the General Body any other matter in furtherance of the activities of the Guild of Service shall be discussed.

### 10. Notice for the General Body.

Fifteen days shall be given for such General Body Meetings; that is to say there shall be an interval of fifteen days between the date when the notice is issued and the date to which the meeting is fixed.

### 11. Quorum for the General Body.

The quorum for the meetings of the General Body shall be 15 or ten per cent of the number of members on the rolls whichever is higher.

### 12. Special Meetings of the General Body.

The Hony. Secretary shall convene a meeting of the General Body of the Guild, on his own initiative, or on a requisition made in writing by not less than 15 members specifying the subjects to be discussed at such a meeting.

### 13. Executive Committee.

The whole management of the Guild shall vest in an Executive Committee consisting of one representative each from the

various individual affiliated Associations and the Office bearers of the Guild, consisting of the President, Vice-presidents, Chairman, Hony. Secretary, Hony. Jt. Secretary and Hony. Treasurer, and also such other members as are co-opted by the Executive Committee.

### 13. Meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Executive shall meet at least once a month.

### 14. Quorum for the Executive Committee.

The quorum for the executive committee shall be seven.

### 15. Notice for the Executive Committee.

At least five days' notice shall ordinarly be given to the meetings of the Executive Committee. The Hony. Secretary may however convene special meetings of the Executive Committee with short notice on emergent occasions for reasons to be recorded in writing and the same shall be placed before the meeting.

### 16. Powers of the Executive Committee.

a] The Executive Committee may sanction expenditure according to rules of the Guild.

b] The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the due management of the affairs of the Guild.

c] The Executive Committee shall have the power of making, passing or altering the bye-laws consistent with the rules of the Guild with the approval of the General Body.

d] All applications for membership or affiliation shall be scrutinised by the Executive Committee and in case of rejection of any application it shall not be bound to assign any reason.

In case of affiliations the reports and audited statement of accounts of the organisation seeking affiliation should accompany the applications.

### 17. Executive Committee interim vacancies.

Interim and casual vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled in by nomination by other members of the Committee.

### Working Committee.

The Executive Committee shall elect a Working Committee consisting of :—

1. The President,
2. The Vice Presidents,
3. The Chairman,
4. Hony. Secretary,
5. Hony. Joint Secretary,
6. The Hony. Treasurer and five other elected members with power to co-opt for specific purpose.

### Functions of the Working Committee

a] The Working Committee shall meet as often as possible to consider routine and urgent matters connected with the day to day administration of the Guild of Service and implement them without infringing on the functions of the Executive Committee. At the next meeting of the Executive Committee the Secretary shall submit a report of the activities of the Guild for the information and approval of the Working Committee. The Working Committee may submit proposals for raising money for expenditure, for the more efficient administration of the Guild of Service and for making or altering the bye-laws.

b] The working Committee shall also act as the Credentials Committee *to scrutinise applications for* membership and report to the Executive Committee their recommendations from time to time.

## 19. Functions of the President and Vice President.

The president shall preside over the General Body meeting of the Guild and in his absence, one of the Vice-presidents, shall preside.

## 20. Chairman

The chairman shall preside at the meetings of the Committee of the Guild of Service. The Vice-president shall act in his/her absence. In the absence of both one of the members shall preside.

## 21. Hony. Secretary and Hony. Jt. Secretary.

The Hony. Secretary and Hony. Jt. Secretary shall:—

a] Call meetings of the Guild and of the Committees.

b] Circulate among members the items of business to be discussed at such meetings.

c] record the proceedings of each meeting in books kept for the purpose.

d] Carry on correspondence.

e] Be responsible subject to the control of the Executive Committee for the management of the Guild.

f] Be in charge of the office, furniture, records and other properties of the Guild including the Gifts received from outside.

g] Shall have control over the staff of the Guild, if any, and may *suspend them for sufficient* reasons, with the final approval of the Executive Committee.

h] Prepare the annual report for the year and submit it to the annual meettings of the Guild with the approval of the Executive Committee.

i] Collect subscription, donation etc., and send them on to the Treasurer.

j] Do such other things as may be necessary in furtherance of the aims and objects of the Guild.

## 22. Honorary Treasurer.

The Honorary Treasurer shall :—

a] Keep accounts of income and expenditure and lay them before the Committee.

b] Receive subscriptions and donations *and other items of income from* the Hony. Secretary and deposit them in any approved bank named by the Executive Committee.

c] Issue cheques on application made by the Hony. Secretary or Hony. Jt. Secretary and keep the vouchers safely.

d] Have the accounts audited.

e] Submit the statement of income and expenditure before the Executive Committee for submission to the Annual General Body.

### 23. Trustees.

The Chairman, the Hony. Secretary, the Hony. Jt. Secretary and the Hony. Treasurer shall be the Trustees of the properties and funds of the Guild.

In all disputes concerning monies between affiliated organisations or branches and the Guild of Service, the decision of of the Trustees shall be final.

### 24. Amendments

These rules may be cancelled, added to, or modified in any manner by a resolution of the General Body at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, for which not less than 10 days clear notice has been given to the members provided that no such cancellation, addition or modification shall take effect unless the resolution has been passed by not less than two thirds of the number of members attending.

Members of the Guild of Service, Tanjore whose photographs are published in this Souvenir, can have their photo blocks, at half the cost, from the Hony. Jt. Secretary, Arul Villa, Trichy Road, Tanjore.



Miss Yashoda Pandian,
President of the Library Committee.



A section of the women of the Guild of Service Industrial Centre at work on a sewing machine.

# Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency

SRI V. KRISHNA MENON, M. A., B. L.,
(*Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras*).

THE concept of 'Juvenile delinquency' varies from place to place and from time to time. Thus, what is called "juvenile delinquency" in one place may be an act of heroism in another. Not long age, it was considered a serious offence in some of the Southern States of America for children to sell news-papers or to have an automobile ride, on Sundays. It is also stated that in one of the states, till recently, non-attendance at Church for the third successive Sunday was punishable with death. On the other hand, no one during the World War II found fault with a child in Europe who sticked a knife at the back of a Germen soldier. In my own state and in many other parts of our own country, where total prohibition has been introduced, to carry or consume liquor by childen or even by adults is a serious offence, whereas it is not so in certain states. The so-called criminal tribes in India did not think that their children were doing a wrong thing if they waylaid some people on the highways and committed robbery or other serious crimes. They, on the other hand, encouraged such conduct among their children and considered them as 'worthy' children because they thought that the children were just following a "traditional profession" just as carpenters' sons took to carpentry and the goldsmiths' sons to gold work. I have said these only to show that crime and especially 'juvenile crime' or 'juvenile delinquency' is whatever the dominant elements of a society believed to be dangerous or bad for the time being for the security, solidarity and welfare of the society as a whole.

Now, what is 'juvenile delinquency' and what are its causes? These are questions which have not yet been answered satisfactorily. For the last so many centuries scientists, psychologists, psychiatrists, welfare workers and research scholars have been concentrating their energies to get at the grass roots of delinquency. Some were dogmatic that poverty was the root cause. Others said that environment was the most important factor. A third set asserted that the deficiency in the make up and growth of the child or its biology was responsible. Some or many attributed bad housing, broken homes, want of recreational facilities, working methods, etc., as main causes. But, so far, no definite cause or causes could be fixed up as the motivating factor for a juvenile's deviant behaviour. If poverty is the reason, why is it that the majority of our people in the slums are still honest? The watchmen and guards of our banks, business institutions, warehouses and godowns, the constabulary who form the back bone of our criminal justice, do not hail from the very well-to-do classes, but still they not only do not commit crimes but uphold law and order. In America and many other western countries there are munificent A. D. C. or A. N. C. programmes which keep the children and their families well above want. But still why is it that the problem of juvenile delinquency is going on mounting in such countries? We have many instances where children of very well-to-do families, with good parents, and very satisfactory, stable, emotional and social setting, committing crimes. We have also examples of children of very insecure or broken families and brought up in vicious atmosphere, still leading good lives. There is the case history of a young good girl of very normal growth

and development in a well-balanced family, suddenly becoming a confirmed liar and thief after an attack of 'encephalitis.' What is the cause of this sudden metamorphosis? These examples perplex us. If we ask the juvenile criminal or delinquent himself why he committed such and such act or acts, in most cases, he cannot say; neither can his father nor his mother. The only conclusion that we can derive from our assimilation of the latest studies and researches is that juvenile delinquency is a 'bio-psycho-social phenomenon.' But biology, psychology and the social and physical environments might be utmost contributing factors. The criminal act of the child might be due, in the words of the late Sir Alexander Paterson, to a thousand different combinations of these and a hundred different other causes. The geneticist in his laboratory, the psychiatrist in his hospital, the sociologist in his researches and statistics, the magistrate in his seat of justice and the re-educator wrestling with human nature will each have only an incomplete view of one and the same problem, because their choice of approach reflects their personal unconscious drives. Physical illness or infirmity, or an incomplete development of the central nervous system,—all such conditions will become obstacles, in one way or another, to the harmonious and complete formation of the ego, which is the means of adaptation to the necessities of the external social world, and this imperfect adaptation results in objective and subjective insecurity. Unfavourable social conditions, financial difficulties, bad housing, overcrowding, harmful and evil companions: or worse, wars, revolutions, and industrial upheavals:—everywhere in such conditions is found insecurity born of uncertain material and emotional conditions. Psychological factors, faulty emotional development, instability due to the constitutional components of the personality, overpowering instinctual drives, massive repressions, emotional frustrations, feelings of being abandoned, broken family life,—in all these are found the psychological conditions engendering insecurity. Insecurity gives rise to anxiety. Anxiety gives rise to aggression to guilt, and guilt in its place, to fear and anxiety. Thus the vicious circle anxiety, aggression, guilt and anxiety, is one of the most constant and potent psychological forces for cime and especially juvenile delinquency.

Thus, though we know *some* of the forces which by themselves or in combination with others contribute to juvenile delinquency, still the exact causes of 'juvenile delinquency' being still unknown it is difficult to prescribe sure and correct methods or remedies to prevent or cure 'juvenile delinquency.' 'At best our efforts can only be empirical, a hit or miss method, might be a near hit or an actual hit itself in many cases, but it is not because we know exactly where we hit.

It has been said that juvenile delinquency is a result of the susceptibility to delinquency resulting from want of social security, i. e. intellectual and emotional security during the period of early growth of the children to the environment and the interplay of these and other various factors. Hence it is important that in any preventive programme, special attention is directed to the removal of these important causes which by themselves, individually or correctively, breed juvenile delinquency.

Since the most vital factor in the causation of behaviour problems and delinquency in children is the attitude of the constitute their immediate environments, adults who it is of paramount importance that in any preventive single effort to control juvenile delinquency, attention should necessarily be focussed on bringing about the emotional stability of adults who are or may become parents. All social measures which contribute to individual and family security will therefore tend to prevent behaviour problems in children. In India, the Joint-Hindu family with its concern over all members of the family—be he fatherless, motherless, or destitute, was a

bulwark against financial and various consequential insecurities and their disastrous consequences ; but with the rapid disruption of the joint family, necessitated by modern living conditions and needs, this stabilising factor has disappeared with nothing to substitute.

Juvenile Delinquency of a State is mostly the delinquency of its urban areas. The rural areas with their cohesiveness, culture and samskaram, not yet completely torn to pieces, do not breed delinquents in such alarming numbers as cities. In the case of families who migrate from rural communities to large centres of population and industry which has become a common feature of the present age or era, the conflicting culture between the child's family and that of the dominant community in the city, and the different rates at which adults and children assimilate such culture, lead to conflicts between members of the family to withdrawal of children from family life, and finally to participation in delinquent activities. Besides, the children of these rural communities who are not able to react as favourably to the sophisticated life of a busy industrial city as the adults easily stuble and fall victims. This is easily imaginable and understandable. Even when educated men and women from one country go to other countries for study or other reasons, they get a sort of orientation about the culture and manners of the foreign country so that they can easily get assimilated. But these uneducated children finding their way into the Cities, urged by poverty, draught unemployment etc. get no such orientation. Hence the state must take sufficient precautions to stabilise the lives of the rural population which migrate to the cities every day and try to settle them down peacefully. In America the Spanish American families and their children constitute a big problem of this kind,—the children contributing a disproportionate number of juvenile delinquents. But by giving special facilities and homes for such children to get assimilated with the cultural pattern of the Americans, delinquency is being considerably prevented and reduced.

One of the most powerful forces of resistance that save the majority of people from delinquency and immoral acts is religion. It is inherited by instinct and by training. This inhibitory force of religious faith must be strengthened by the provision of religious education even at a very early age. Emphasis on physical exercise, education, psychology and psychiatry are all fine in themselves, but it is not sufficient to reform a wrong-doer, because it is not their function. The opposite of wrong-doing is right-doing, and religion is the only subject whose function is to teach the difference. Religion touches the springs of action more deeply than any other force. It provides a motive and an ideal. Great is the power of religion, especially in our country where its traditions and sanctions are still strong enough. Unfortunately, owing to the impact of foreign civilisations, with their emphasis on materialistic outlook on life, the faith in religion has largely been undermined. A religious renaissance is sure to be a great and powerful force in reducing wrong-doing and especially juvenile wrong-doing. But a genuine sense of religion has to be acquired. Formal religious observances or formalities are worse than useless. It will only create the hypocrisy of the Pharisee, but not real religious fervour which springs from the heart and the soul.

The teaching of 'home life' should be the next greatest influence for good. Inculcation of moral and spiritual values, and the necessity for certain denials and postponements of needs and aspirations so as to fall in conformity with society and its approved pattern, are also important. These spiritual and moral values can best be taught only by the parents, and especially the mothers. Surely but imperceptibly the child must imbibe the spirit of the family and follow its traditions. But when there are no parents and especially mothers, or when the

mother works outside and has little or no time for her children, then the trouble starts. It has been most truly said that the greatest gift one can leave his children is their mother's time. Mothers who have perforce to work for maintaining their children, must still try to spare some for teaching their children home life and maintain their 'motherliness,' as otherwise the material comforts they may provide their children through their work will stand no comparison to the harm they do through their neglect. Where both parents work out or stay out, with little time to devote to the shaping of their children, the chances of deviant behaviour of children are much greater. Therefore all thinking people who lead society towards the path of progress must get across to the multitudes the fundamental truth that the responsibility for the disruption of a young life cannot be wholly placed upon Society or any outside agency. Parents and mothers who, in one way or another, have fallen short of their personal duty must share the blame.

Fear is an extremely powerful factor in the prevention of crime. If the young potential criminal knows that if he commits a crime, he is sure to be apprehended, he will desist from doing so. Better still, if it is made impossible for him to commit a delinquent act, then it is a thousand times better than treating him after the commission of the act.

In certain states of America there is what is known as "Juvenile Police," a wing of the ordinary police, selected for their high intellectual capacities and aptitudes for dealing with children, and giving them necessary assistance and guidance. They are given a special course of training in dealing with children. They are given motorised vans which move about and comb the cities throughout the day and night, seek the hides-out, suspicious corners, hoodlums and gambling dens, ferret out the mischief makers and do all that is possible to prevent the commission of criminal acts by youngsters. Even if the juveniles are caught, the juvenile police have been trained to give 'on-the-spot' advice and treatment to the youngsters, taking them to their parents or schools or other places intended for the treatment of juveniles. The juvenile police take the children to the Juvenile Courts only when they see that the children persist in repeated criminal behaviour. In many places the juvenile police or Youth Aid Bureau or Children Aid Bureau as they are differently called, run Clubs or Athletic Leagues for mixing the children with adults and training them in reacting normally with society and also to help them with employment where it is permitted. If the problem of prevention through the Juvenile Police has to be pushed to its logical conclusions, the attitude, the angle of vision of our police may also need change. They should not ask a station "why have you not put up more charge-sheets?" They should instead ask—"why have you put up so many? Could you not help them in other ways?"

In my report to the United Nations in the year 1948 I suggested the formation of a Juvenile Bureau in at least the busy cities of my state from the slum and low-income areas of which the majority of juvenile criminals hail. I still feel that only when the police, magistrates, probation officers and all other agents of law enforcement join their hands and bend their energies together in a common effort and discover the true nature of the human material with which they are dealing, can correction and especially juvenile correction develop from an accident to an art.

As stated above, children commit offences due to a multiplicity of reasons, and therefore the treatment must include every measure employed in the handling and management of young delinquents. Just as in the case of patients in hospitals, the juvenile delinquents also have to be treated after finding out the root causes or atleast the ascertainable causes of their misbehaviour. Otherwise, the treatment process will be a failure. Hence a detailed

study of the child is necessary and this study has to be done at a 'diagnostic study centre' or 'clinic.' Hence the establishment of a diagnostic centre is the first desideratum in the successful treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Probation is one of the most dynamic and realistic methods of environmental treatment in a wide range of offences. It consists not only in trusting the offender but also in leading, guiding and training him without disrupting the normal background of his family life and the environment in which he has to get on during his life.

When the requisite interest and will of a boy can be mobilised, a youth club is a powerful agent in the reformation and development of character. The varied activities of club life not only occupy his leisure hours, but they have a direct educational influence, encouraging and moulding interests and persuits, the enjoyment of which play a significant part in the maturation of the citizen. Becoming integrated in a healthy group in a good club has, without doubt, been a turning point in many a wayward youngster's life. A child who is likely to appreciate club life is, in any case, generally an easier therapeutic problem than one who cannot do so.

Area Projects have proved successful in the treatment of juvenile delinquency in many busy American cities. They are designed to keep the residents of slum areas to improve their own communities. They are based on the findings of studies which suggested that delinquency, both juvenile and adult, is a product of social or community or mass forces, that it is *a normal part of the ordinary life of low income areas*, and was transmitted from generation to generation. The sponsors of the Area projects believe that the individual approach of probation and truant officers fails, and the attempts of various charitable organisations to reform groups have failed because they were efforts to force reform on slum people from the *top down*. In the Area projects, they try to work from the *bottom up*.

The method of the Area projects has been to encourage the residents of these communities to organise themselves into co-operative, self-help units and through these groupings, to initiate, finance and manage programmes of social and educational activities working in conjunction with local institutions and public officials, to make more effective, the service which they render to the community. The procedure has been one which has sought to arouse in individual citizens a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of children and a realisation that their united efforts offer the most promising prospect for providing security, protection, and the constructive satisfation of the needs of the children and young people of the community.

This procedure is based upon three propositions, viz, (1) that the problem of delinquency in low income areas is a product of the social experiences to which children and young people are exposed; (2) that effective treatment and prevention can be achieved only in so far as constructive changes in community life can be brought about; and (3) that in any enterprise which is likely to be effective in bringing about these changes it is indispensable that the local residents, individually and collectively, accept the fullest possible responsibility for defining objectives, formulating policies, providing financial support and exercising the necessary controls over budgets, personnel and programme.

These methods claim to have resulted in a decline in the rate of delinquency in areas in which community organisations function.

The main conditions which are fundamentally responsible for most juvenile delinquency lie more in defects and maladjustments of the society which is respon-

sible for the nurture of children, than in delinquent children themselves. Little progress will be made in reducing delinquency until all concerned—magistrates, teachers, ministers of religion, psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists and others—in close team-work join in striving to uncover and to devise remedies for the social diseases which permit or encourage delinquency to flourish. This means a multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary approach both to treatment and to prophylaxis.

" The most diverse methods have a common, primary aid namely, that of enabling a juvenile delinquent to build up stable and secure interhuman emotional relations, the proof of a feeling of inner security which is itself a foundation for his moral independence and consideration for others, and without which no human *behaviour can be truly adapted to the* demands of society. "

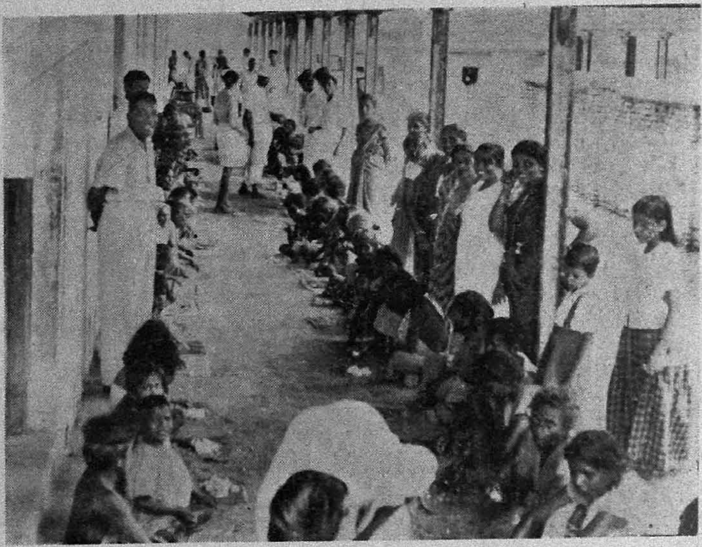
This refers to the treatment of the offender, but it is the aim of prophylaxis too. The prevention of juvenile delinquency is a problem of positive mental health. The social diseases which permit or encourage delinquency to flourish must be *attacked and remedies found. This* will contribute more to the common good than all the efforts made on salvage.

Preventive medicine has grown from the study and treatment of disease. From this critical and descriptive survey of delinquents the inference may be that the effective prevention of delinquency depends on the forestalling, removing or curing all those conditions in a growing child's world which if allowed to exist or persist, lead to delinquent aggressive responses, delinquent super-ego development and, in so far as it is can be averted, psychopathy. Human nature being what it is, this remains an unattainable *ideal.* The delinquent careers of many children could be checked if it were possible to modify the environments or treat the child at an earlier stage. The stage of susceptibility itself could be avoided altogether in many cases, if appropriate preventive steps were taken in still earlier childhood. Many of the evil conditions are known, but they are allowed to continue. *The real* question is not so much one of deciding what the right preventive steps are, as why they are not taken.

*NOTE.*—The opinions expressed above are purely of the author and not that of the Govt. of Madras whom he serves.

**In spite of our reminders many of our Life Members and other Active Workers have not sent their photographs. We regret our inability to publish their photos in the Souvenir.**

HONY. JT. SECRETARY



Poor Feeding on U. N Day.

# The Human Element in Industry

**SRI S. PARAMANAYAGAM, B. E., A. M. I. E.,**

***(Regional Inspector of Factories, Tiruchirapally)***

SOME people know of something of everything. We call them Jack of all Trades. Some people know of everything of something—We call them specialists. Some people know somethings of something. We call them average people. But everyone knows one thing about the subject of mind and that is nothing. If he begins to say something about mind he calls himself a psychologist. There has so far nothing definite been said or written as to what mind really is by any phychologist. Is it something real or only a conception? Let us not mind it; because any attempt to probe into it would be like the attempt of that blind man searching for a black cat in a dark room where there is no cat. I shall attempt to present a picture of the mind of labour in the present set up of things in the perspective as I understand it.

What then is the place of labour in the realm of industry? Industry may very well be compared to a clock and capital is like the long hand and labour the short hand of the clock. It is true that the brain behind the capital moves faster than the hand at the machine even as the long hand moves twelve times faster than the short hand but it should not be forgotten that the short hand signifies as much. If the clock goes slow, is the shorthand always at fault? The trouble is somewhere in the inner mechanism, in the set up of arrangements in the clock, so also with the industry. An insight into the working of "The Workers' Mind" will often convince us that they are not to be blamed more often than the situation in the shaping of which our own hands have played no small part. I believe there is a great deal to be learned from very ordinary men and women. As they go about their normal work, they often think seriously and deeply; even if thought comes hard and slowly to them, many of them think out the problems of life for themselves basing their ideas on their own experience. Their opinions may be rudimentary but true to life. I admit that I am a beginner in the study of human nature but this then is what I believe and will you not admit it—when I say that we can often learn more about life and labour from men at the bottom of the social ladder than you can from men at the top.

In the realm of industrial relations, one should not harp on the actions of labour but should concentrate more on the reactions in their mind that have driven them to these actions and then plan out further action because sometimes the reactions caused are much more powerful than the actions themselves on the human plane.

Some employers often say and set their minds into wishful thinking "all is quiet on our front" or "our workers are good by themselves but external influence often mars their phychology." All that is not correct valuation of the working of labour mind. The legitimate cravings of Labour are always locked up in their minds and if they do not find expression, the cause may be different. At this juncture, I am reminded of an anecdote. A company of raw recruits had just finished a twenty mile march. They stood in their ranks hopefully waiting for the order to drop out. The Commanding Officer looked them over with mingled emotions and then said "Men,

you have just finished a twenty mile march. You will rest for half an hour and then march the twenty miles back. If there is any among you who feels he cannot do it, step three paces forward." At the command, the entire company hastily stepped forward; all that is except one private who stood his ground. The Officer gnashed his teeth in disgust at the almost unanimous response and then walked over to the one man who had failed to come forward. "You are a credit to the Army" he said "of this entire company you are the only one who is willing to march the twenty miles back."

'Who; me' gasped the soldier—"I am sorry, Sir, but I could not even walk the three paces forward."

The mind of the seemingly uncomplaining lot is probably in the same condition as that of the soldier who could not even walk the three paces forward. It is much wiser to understand the needs of worker ahead and arrange for their satisfaction. Such voluntary actions on the part of management goes a long way to fling a lasting impression of goodwill than meeting their needs as and when demands are made by the labour. Does the mother wait for the child to cry before she thinks of feeding the baby. She knows the time by habit and studies the inclinations of the child by subtle signs.

Perhaps you will turn round and ask "all to what purpose"? We see a downward trend in the general incentive of labour to work—less work, more pay and more leisure seem to be the catchwords of the labour mind. How best can we build up the incentive to work; that raises another crucial question: why does a man or worker work? Is it because he is compelled to by the necessity to make a living or because work itself fulfils a deep urge in him, satisfies his desire for self-expression and self-assertion and gives him a sense of dignity and self-esteem as having a share in the community life. The first is true. The second is also true if they are to choose between work and total idleness. The attitude of Labour to work, varies between grades, industries, regions, age groups, working conditions, pay packets as well as on account of industrial relations. It is true still more of a craftsman to say that a man likes to use his own tools skilfully and to see the result of his own labour. To play ones cards well is a sort of self-assertion. What is called dignity of the work plays a great part in the attitude to work. The worker like anyone must have self-esteem. Incentive to work depends upon so many factors. Good working conditions, industrial relations, the sound welfare amenities the good repute of a firm, a general atmosphere, friendly relations on the work place, fairness in dealing with the worker, a good foreman, a good boss—all these may turn a distasteful job into attractive one. If the worker sees that a place is run for the benefit of the employees as well as for profit and that the management tries its best to put men at their ease and to satisfy their legitimate needs, the response will be felt immediately. A small employer once told me that he could not get the output he wanted from the workers in spite of the promise of an immediate bonus, but when he announced that the workers are requested to join a tea party by the employer to receive some personnel in the evening, the workers worked with redoubled zeal and oompleted the job and was seen at the party.

The wage packet is an important factor in the attitute to work. The worker does not work to increase the national production target under the Five Year plan but he will work to earn to complete his house by a target date. He will not save for the objectives displayed by the National Savings Campaign but he will save to buy a Cycle for himself. So the targets of incents of incentive to be effective should be personal, proximate and precise. The worker may not feel enthused to work to attain impersonal remote or merely general objectives. Payments on piece rate systems for work have helped to enhance the incentive to a certain degree because the

wage packet he receives gives a social significance to his job. It determines his place on the social ladder.

Security of job is stressed as a reason for liking a job more often by workers. Security plays an important part if the job gives some special advantages unlikely to be offered anywhere else. Sound measures of security designed subject to good workmanship and normal conditions of trade serve as good incentive. Bonus, profit-sharing Provident Fund Schemes, Insurance for all contingencies are some measures which offer a sense of security. I have now reached you in the land of Monotony.

Monotony in Industry is another factor which saps the enthusiasm of the worker. There are two kinds of monotony in Industry. One is the monotony of doing repetitive work, the other is the monotony of working always in the same surroundings. Let us hear what a labour manager has got to say on the subject: "I have a very interesting job indeed because I deal with human beings all the time, but all the same I suffer from monotony. Of course it is not the monotony of work which affects me but the monotony of coming into the same room, sitting at the same desk and looking at the same wall. I change my room round from time to time. But if I can't change my room, I put my desk on the right and then on the left and that helps me. "The atmosphere of the whole factory can be terribly monotonous if it can eat into you and spoil your work. Look out for that, because if it really set in, people seem to get nub."

A dull atmosphere in a place of work creates a much greater problem than monotony in work itself. Not only must the job be itself interesting but the place must be too. There must be life in it. If a man sees that his boss or his foreman or any other person of repute takes a personal interest in the work he is doing, and inquires about it and from time to time gives him a word of recognition, his own interest in the work will increase. Other people's interest enhances our own interest. The best way to reduce the strain of monotony in work is to carry on without paying attention to it and in time we will forget all about it. The more you think about getting away from it, the more you are in it."

Perhaps some who belong to the old school of thought are still inclined to feel that the "fear element" or the "fear complex" would serve as a better stimulant to work than the human approach. Ruthless punishment and vindictive measures appeal to them more than anything else. They say "You know business is not a charity club; it is fatal to be sentimental in your work." "I am going to use the worker to get rich" is perhaps the song on the lip of the Capitalist. Workers have also begun to hum the tune—"My boss tries to get as much as he can for as little as he can; so why I shouldn't try to do as little as I can for as much as I can get. Business is business. He is chasing money all the time and so am I." This is dangerous. What reaction can punishment have on minds working on these lines is best illustrated by this. The cook was often coming late to prepare breakfast. The mistress informed the cook that he will have to pay a fine of eight annas everytime, he came late. That did the trick for a few mornings. One day the cook did not turn up till it was very late. The lady of the house reprimanded him severely "Look here, I have had to cook, breakfast again." "That is alright" said the cook, "You are getting paid for it."

I believe therefore that every man with experience of industrial life must admit that human approach is always good business. The complaint or the feeling "that my employer never looks at me, he just sees the Rupees, annas and pies I represent. For him I am a man power, not a man" should be erased from the workers' mind. The realisation has come to workers that though men are treated as machines and everybody knows that they are valuable pieces of machinery, the funny part is they are not studied as machine

are and kept in good running order. Time has come when the need to cultivate the human side in industry is being increasingly felt and recognised. Increasingly more attention is being paid to to the feelings likes and dislikes of the man. Enlightened managements have come to realise that much can be gained by dealing with human beings as people. The psychological revolution that is slowly taking place, the discovery of the psychological dimension in industry, the interest in the recesses of men's minds in social relations, the search for new incentives in industry, will, may I say, bring about the greatest industrial revolution.

You may turn round and ask "is the workers' mind as it is constituted today, in a receptive frame to this approach? Do we not often find that the present atmosphere of the place is stronger than the effect of good work? Do we not see the tendency of the worker to look upon any move with fear and suspicion with an undertone there must be a catch in it somewhere." I am a convinced optimist and I always refuse to believe that appeal to good sense will not have the desired effect; more so with workers. The good in man is perhaps more easily roused in people who are in the bottom rung of social ladder than those in the top rung. To illustrate; I should say that it is common place that the son of a well-to-do family expects help from his family the whole time while a working class son is just the opposite and wants to be helping the family all the time. When he is a child, he has to help his mother with the house work or look after his younger brothers and sisters and at early age, he starts helping the family by bringing him his wage packet. A working class family expects help from him because it cannot do without it, but a middle class young man expects help even later on when he gets a job or gets married or wants to start up on his own. A working class chap is trained to give all the time; so he can't grow up selfish, in the very nature of things. And if a man has been helping his family from early childhood, is not the love for work and the urge for work bound to be more strong in him?

So it is I say the way of psychological approach to labour is bound to bring astonishing results and good advice on industrial relations, should be based on that. Any other type of advice will not only have no good effect but may prove to be positively harmful. Talking of advice, I shall tell you something which I read somewhere. A man who had just bought a dog phoned up his neighbour one evening. "I think my dog has distemper" he said "I understand your dog had the same ailment the other week. What did you give it?"

"I gave it turpentine."

"I see; well. I will try it."

The following day the first man again called his neighbour. "I say my dog died after I gave it some turpentine."

"Ha Ha: so did mine" was the reply.

More often, I have seen attempts to solve industrial problems by certain individuals which have produced no better result. "I say what did you do when the union pressed that the two workers should be taken back. I have a similar probem." The advice given is "Oh I remained firm. I refused to be cowed down and yield." The other man enboldened by the advice follows the steps and probably faces the court order for reinstatement even as the first man.

I, therefore make this appeal for more humane study of the problem. In order that the incentive to work may be effective; it is not merely enough if the weight of the wage packet of the worker is increased. It is not merely enough if good working conditions are ensured for the workers in the factory. It is not enough if far reaching measures of security of the job is taken on hand. It is not enough even if up-to-date welfare facilities are placed within reach of the worker in the factory It is not enough even if attempts to minimise monotony in

industry are planned and executed. It is not even enough if fairness dealing with worker is adopted in principle and practice. It is not even enough if sound industrial relations are established in a friendly and genial atmosphere but in addition to all these and important than all these is that the worker must be made to feel and say "This factory is mine and this work is mine." He should be given more than partnership in profit, partnership in industry. This sense of partnership in industry can be inculcated by providing for a machinery of joint consultation of labour in industry. Much better slill is informal consultation. Many an employer has found that a consultation at an early stage with the workers' representatives on a matter which is left by right to his own discretion, is of very great benefit to the smooth running of the factory. Various methods of consultation has been adopted with first rate results. Workers are offered rewards for the best suggestion to improve production once in a particular plant by improvised methods or improved technique. More than the reward offered is the pride of the man when he gets the reward to be able to say that the idea is his. "The appeal should be directed to stir the instinctive cravings of the man, the realisation of which gives him a sense of satisfaction and sense of importance; to the extent we search and discover incentives to work calculated to play upon his natural cravings to that extent lies the success. I believe that this is possible and practicable and to those who feel pessimistic in sharing my enthusiasm on this, I would only say "This should be made possible and practicable."

# On Social Service

MRS. THIRUMALAI, W/o SRI THIRUMALAI, I. A. S.,

Society is an institution in which men live together ordering their lines according to law and custom. It is necessary in a good society one should not attach much importance to caste and social customs. This narrow sentiment is not the cause of all troubles.

There are a number of widespread difficult social problems facing the society such as poverty, unemployment, disunity and rift between social groups, illiteracy, sanitation, health, nutrition etc. In our limited ways we men can do some active service to eradicate the above mentioned social evils.

Rendering first aid putting into practice simple measures of sanitation in the slums are within the means of even ordinary folk.

In the realm of education much can be done. Instead of making education a costly thing, a useful handicraft can be taught. By this method the younger generation can earn their food and clothing by themselves alongside leading a useful life in society. Education can be made available to the masses in this way. Even women at home can take to some useful handicraft in their leisure hours so that they can supplement their household income. For those who are poor and unemployed, if they learn a handwork it is not only economically valuable but also is a source of hope and self-reliance.

Much can be done and accomplished if we take to some kind of social service for the good of humanity, and for the uplift of the weak and downtrodden, without any distinction of caste and creed.



Photo taken on the occasion of the Farewel given to the President Mrs. P. Carlson. In the picture are seen Messrs: C. A. Ramakrishnan, I. C. S., K. S. Venkatraman, I. C. S., M. Appadurai, S. Srinivasan, K. T. G. Nambiar, W. Carlson, Smt. H. M. Pandian, Mrs. Janaki Amma and others.

# HARIJAN WELFARE

**SRI DANIEL SIROMONEY, B. A.,**
***District Welfare Officer, Tanjore.***

THE uplift of the Harijans has always been the concern of the Government. Since 1929, a separate Department has been functioning to look after the welfare of the Harijans The tempo of activities increased with the attainment of freedom as 'Harijans' were dear to the Mahatma. In the I Five Year Plan, Harijan Welfare has been given significant attention so as to bring the Harijans on a par with other members of the community.

So far as this District is concerned, the Harijan Welfare Department is running 154 elementary schools, exclusively for Harijans, 9 of them being of the basic type. Children of other castes are also admitted in these schools, but they are not eligible to get free midday meals which the children of eligible communities get on all full working days. Though the number on rolls in all these schools is more than 10,500, the average attendance is 4,647 boys and 3,532 girls. The children are also supplied with text books, slates and slate pencils.

As regards higher education, though no Middle or High Schools are run by the Department, with a view to encourage the Harijan Children a good number of scholarships are given to them for the purchase of books, payment of special fees and also to cover their lodging and boarding expenses. Under the Madras Educational Rules 92, the Harijan students are exempted from payment of school fees. During this year a sum of Rs. 16,880 has been granted as Non-Residential Scholarships. Besides, the students are also granted scholarships by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras. The following table furnishes the expenditure incurred on scholarships.

| | *Number* | *Amount* |
|---|---|---|
| Lower Secondary Schools | 249 | Rs. 2,487- 0-0 |
| High Schools | 612 | Rs. 24,729- 1-0 |
| Colleges | 133 | Rs. 21,518-12-0 |
| Professional and Technical Colleges | 44 | Rs. 2,143- 0-0 |

The Harijans are all living in villages which are distant from the High School centres. They can neither attend the schools from their villages, nor meet the boarding and lodging expenses in Town. Such students are given boarding and lodging facilities at Government cost. There are 23 Hostels maintaining 834 students besides 2 Hostels run by the Government directly for the benefit of 100 students. In Tanjore Town there is the Hostel for girls run by the Department, with a paid Matron and other establishment. Similarly there is a Hostel for boys at Mayuram. The expenditure on Hostels in the current year 1955—56 is Rs. 1,33,000—0—0.

*Public Health*:— The Harijans are generally living in isolated places called cheries, in the villages. In pre-independence period, not much was done to improve the living conditions of the Harijans, though here and there, house sites were assigned to them. During the I Five Year plan period 29,162 house sites have been assigned to the Harijans who do not either own any house sites or are under threat of eviction, and the total expenditure on this is Rs. 12,00,000. Besides a number of pathways have been formed connecting the cheries with main roads and also with the Caste Hindu localities. During this year only, 18 pathways were formed in 18 villages

Bridges or culverts across channels intervening the cheries are also provided by the Department and drinking water wells are provided in the cheries both by the Harijan Welfare Department and under the Rural Water Supply Scheme.

*Removal of Untouchability*:—Under the constitution which 'we have given unto ourselves,' untouchability has been abolished and Harijans have been accorded equal rights and under the Untouchability Offences Act (Act XXII of 1955) which came into force on 1—6—55, the practice of untouchability is an offence. To enforce these Acts, and to do propaganda in the villages. two Deputy Sevaks have been appointed. It is the main function of these Sevaks to take the Harijans to Temples, Hotels, Tea Stalls and other public stalls and ensure that they are not discriminated against.

The 30th of each month and the last day of February have been set apart as Harijan Day. On this occasion meetings are held by the Government Officers in at least one village in a Revenue Firka, and the various ameliorative measures. are explained to the Harijans; and the Caste Hindus exhorted to treat Harijans as their own kith and kin. Though it can be confidently stated that untouchability is practically non-existant in urban areas. yet it has not disappeared from the society in the villages. It is slowly disappearing. What has been a century long practice will not of course, vanish in two or three years. We may however be proud of the fact that it is vanishing and with the spread of education and the improvement of living conditions of the Harijans in the II Five Year Plan, there will be no remants of the demon of untouchability at the end of the II Five Year Plan. We, who are indebted to Mahatma Gandhi for all that he has done to us should firmly believe in his theory that Harijans are 'God's children' and actively do our best to bring them up in the Social ladder.

The Guild of service has also been helping us with many barrels of milk powder for the Harijan children. We render our grateful thanks to the Guild for what all they have done to us.

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# பாலிய குற்றவாளி—ஏன்?

**ஸ்ரீமதி ப்ருந்தா வரதராஜன் B. A., M. Litt.,**

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பள்ளியில் சேரும் பால் மணம் மாறாத இளம் பிள்ளை. ஆனால், குற்றவாளியாகத்தக்க குணமுடையவன். இதை முதல் நாளே நாம் கண்டு பிடிக்க முடியுமானால் எவ்வளவு துக்கத்தைத் தவிர்க்கலாம், எத்தனை உயிர்களைக் காக்கலாம், எவ்வளவு பணத்தை வீண் விரயமாகாமல் தடுக்கலாம்? ஆனால், இன்றுவரை இது சொல்லளவிலேயே நிற்கிறது. செயலளவுக்கு இன்னும் எட்டவில்லை. ஏனெனில், ஓடும் ரயிலைக் குறிபார்த்து அந்தப்பிள்ளை மலைப் பிஞ்சுகளை யெறிந்த பிறகே; அல்லது, குடியிருக்கும் இல்லம் ஒன்றுக்கு தீ வைத்த பிறகே; அல்லது, எங்கேயாவது திருடின பிறகே; அல்லது கொலை செய்தோ, அல்லாவிடில் அதற்கொப்ப யாரையாவது நையப் புடைத்த பிறகே, நமக்கு "ஓஹோ, இவன் பாலியத்திலேயே இவ்வளவு துஷ்டத்தனம் செய்கிறானே, இவனை வளர்த்து ஆளாக்குவது பெரிய பிரச்னையாக இருக்குமே," என்ற ஞானம் உதயமாகிறது.

எல்லாக் காரியங்களையுமே செவ்வனே செய்யும் அமெரிக்க நாட்டில் இக்கனவு பலிதமாகும் தருவாயிலிருக்கிறது. குழந்தைக் குற்றவாளிகளுக்கென்றே தம் வாழ்நாளை அர்ப்பணித்த தம்பதிகள் இருவர் ஆற்றும் பணி இது. நூற்றுக்கு ஒரு குழந்தை விகிதம் போலீஸ் காவலுக்கு ஆளாகிவிடுகிறது. இருபத்தெட்டு லக்ஷம் குழந்தைகள் ஆண்டுதோறும் நீதி மன்றத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரப்படுகிறார்கள். குறைந்த பக்ஷம் இதேபோல் இன்னும் ஒரு மடங்காவது சமூக நல ஊழியர்களாலும், பாதிரிகளாலும் சமாளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றனர். கண்டுபிடிக்கப்படாத குற்றவாளிக் குழந்தைகள் எத்தனை பேரோ!

அன்று ஒரு பத்திரிகையில் கண்டேன்—ஒரே வயது வித்தியாசமுள்ள இரு சகோதரர்களில் ஒருவன் தப்பான வழியிற் பிரவேசித்து, முடிவில் கொலைகாரனானான். மற்றவன் போலீஸ் இலாக்காவில் புகுந்தான். தன் சகோதரனுக்கே விலங்கு பூட்டித் தானே அவனை அதிகாரிகளிடம் ஒப்புவிக்கும் பயங்கரக் கடமைக்கு இலக்கானான். என்னே விசித்திரம்! இப்படி ஏன் ஏற்பட்டது? யார் அதற்குப் பொறுப்பாளி?

இதற்குப் பதில் தீவிர ஆராய்ச்சியில் பொதிந்து [illegible] குணமுள்ள பிள்ளைகளையும், [illegible] குற்றவாளிக் குணமுள்ள பிள்ளைகளையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து, தார தம்மியங்களைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மாதம் நூறு ரூபாய் வருமானமுடைய குடும்பத்திலிருந்து வரும் ஒரு குணமுள்ள பிள்ளையையும், அதே வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்திலிருக்கும் குற்றவாளிப் பிள்ளையையும் இணைத்துப் பார்த்து, அடிப்படையில் வித்தியாசம் ஏற்பட ஹேது என்ன, என்று ஆய்ந்தறிய வேண்டும். குடும்ப வரலாறு, வைத்தியப் பரீட்சை, மனத் தத்துவ பரீட்சை, பகுத்தறிவுப் பரீட்சை முதலியன இந்த வகையில் பெரிதும் பயன் தரும்.

குடும்ப வரலாற்றின் மூலம் ஏழையா பணக்காரனா என்பதுடன் மாற்றாந்தாய் புத்திரனா, தாய் தகப்பன்மாரிடையே நல்லுறவு துண்டிக்கப்பட்டதா, அல்லது இருவரில் ஒருவர் மரித்து விட்டாரா, குடும்பத்தில் ஏற்கெனவே வேறு யாருக்காவது இத்தகைய சில விஷமங்கள் உண்டா, என்ற விவரங்கள் புலனாகும். சாதாரணமாகத் தகப்பனில்லாத குழந்தைகள், அடக்குவாரின்றி மனம் போன போக்கெல்லாம் போவது கண்கூடு.

வைத்தியப் பரீட்சை, மனத் தத்துவப்பரீட்சை மூலம் ஏதாவது அடிப்படையான மூளைக் கோளாறுகள் பிள்ளைகளின் விபரீத நடத்தைக்குக் காரணமாகுமோ, என்பதை விளக்குபவன.

பகுத்தறிவுப் பரீட்சை சில விநோதமான சமாசாரங்களை வெளியிடும். (Rorschach test) என்று நிபுணர்கள் ஒரு பரீட்சை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதன் மூலம் குற்றவாளியின் குணங்கொண்ட பிள்ளையைக் கட்டாயம் கண்டுபிடித்துவிடலாம். ஒரு கடிதத்தில் சில மைத்துளிகளைப் பரப்பி, (சாதாரணமாகப் பத்துதான் உபயோகிக்கப் படுகிறது) 'அது என்ன உருவத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது' என்று பிள்ளைகளைக் கேட்பார்கள். இக்குணமுள்ள பிள்ளைகள் பெரும்பாலும் உணர்ச்சிவசப் பட்டவர்களே. நுணுசு நுணுசாக மைத்துளிகளை மாற்றி, அதற்கு அவர்கள் சொல்லும் பதில்களைக் கொண்டு, அவர்கள் மனத்தினூடே பொதிந்து கிடந்து, வெளியே வரத்தவிக்கும் எண்ண அலைகளின் சாயைகளைக்காணலாம் அவற்றைக் கொண்டு குணாகுணங்களை ஒருவாறு நிர்ணயிக்கலாம்.

இத்துறையில் கொஞ்சமேனும் சிரத்தையுள்ள ஊழியர்களுக்குக் கீழ் தரப்படும் இந்த அதிர்ஷ்டமற்ற, நம் அனுதாபத்திற்குரிய பிள்ளைகளின் குணவிசயங்கள் நிச்சயமாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கும். ஒரு ஆச்சரியகரமான விஷயம். யாதெனில், சாதாரணமாக இக்குற்றவாளிப் பிள்ளைகள் பலத்திலோ, உடலமைப்பிலோ, குணமுள்ள பிள்ளைகளுக்குச் சற்றும் தனிந்தவர்களே அல்ல. ஒரு மல்லனுக்குரிய அகன்ற புஜங்களும், கட்டுமஸ்தான உடலும், குறுகிய இடுப்பும் உள்ளவர்கள். இரும்புப்பிடி போலிருக்கும் கைப்பிடி. சரியான வழியில் போனால் எப்பேர்ப்பட்ட ஆண் சிங்கமாகத் திகழலாம்!

தன்னைக் குறைவாக எண்ணும் தன்மை, இப்பிள்ளைக் குற்றவாளிக்குக் கிடையாது. தன்னைப் பள்ளியை விட்டுப்போகச் சொல்லிவிடுவார்களே, வீட்டில் தன் பெயர் கெடுமே என்ற எண்ணமே வராது. தான் கெட்டிக்காரன், தன்னைத்தான் வகையாகக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்ற மமதை உண்டு. பயம், வீழ்ச்சி இவைகளின் சிந்தனையே கிடையாது. அப்படியே போலிஸிடம் அகப்பட்டுக் கொண்டாலும், "அடுத்த தடவை ஆம்பிட்டுக்குவேனா என்ன?" என்றே வீராப்பு பேசுவான். வேறு ஒருவரிடம் எதுவும் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளும் வழக்கம் கிடையாது. பிள்ளைப் பிராயத்திலேயே இப்படியென்றால், சமூகத்தில் சிறந்த இடம் எப்படிப் பெறுவான்?

சகவாசத்தினால் இப்படிக் கெட்டான் என்று சொல்லுவது முற்றிலும் பொருந்துவதில்லை. ஓரளவுக்கே உண்மை. கொஞ்சம் கலை உள்ளம் படைத்தவர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள், இப்பிள்ளைகள். அதிர்ச்சியூட்டும் சம்பவங்களில் அதிகப் பிரியம் கொண்டவர்கள். அதனாலேயே ரயிலைக் கவிழ்க்கும் சதிகளிலும், பாரவண்டியின் கடையாணிகளை அகற்றுவதிலும், பஸ், கார் முதலியவைகளின் சக்கரங்களைக் கிழிப்பதிலும் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். ஆதியிலிருந்தே நல்ல பிள்ளைகளின் சகவாசத்தை வெறுத்து, தங்களைப் போன்ற அடங்காத பிள்ளைகளிடமே சிநேகங் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறார்கள்.

வீட்டுச் சூழ்நிலை சரியாக இருந்தால், "நாம், நம் வீடு, நம் அண்ணன், நம் தங்கை, நம் பெற்றோர்" என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட ஏதுவாகும். அந்தச் சூழ்நிலை மாறுபட்டால், பிள்ளைகள் குணங்கெட்டுப் போவதில் வியப்பில்லை. இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட பிள்ளைகளின் வாழ்க்கைச் சரிதத்தைக் கவனித்தால், தகப்பன் குடிகாரனாகவோ அல்லது சண்டை யிடுபவனாகவோ, அல்லது வேறு எந்த விதத்திலாவது தகப்பனுக்கும் பிள்ளைக்கும் பொருத்தம் போதாமல் இருக்கும். தாயைப் பற்றியும் இதே விதப் பிரச்னைகள் எழுகின்றன.

ஆறு வயதிற்குட்பட்ட குழந்தைகளிடம் மேற்சொன்ன சுபாவங்கள் காணப்பட்டால், அவர்களைத் தனியே வைத்து ரக்ஷிப்பது பெரியோர்களின் கடமை. அப்படிச் செய்தால், குற்றவாளிப் படுகுழியில் விழாது அக்குழந்தைகளைக் காப்பாற்றலாம். அன்பு வெள்ளமாகப் பெருக வேண்டும். அதட்டல், அகங்காரம், கோபித்தல், அடித்தல் முதலியன கூடவே கூடாது. ஆசிரியர்கள் அவர்களுக்குப் பாடம் மட்டும் போதித்தல் போதாது. ஆசிரியரின் கடமையோடு, தாயின் பரிவையும் கலந்து, அறிவோடு அன்பையும் புகட்டவேண்டும். மனத் தத்துவம், தெரிந்திருக்க வேண்டும். குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு பிள்ளையின் குண அமைப்பில் ஒரு பொறியத்தனை நல்லது தென்படுமானால், அதை ஊதிப் பெருக்கி கொழுந்துவிட்டெரியச் செய்வது ஆசிரியரின் கடமை. புத்தகப் படிப்பு மட்டுமல்லாது ஆக்க வேலைகளில் பிள்ளைகளை ஈடுபடச் செய்வது மிக்கப் பொருத்தம், ஆனால் விசித்திர குணம் படைத்த இப்பிள்ளைகள் எல்லோரையுமே ஒரே அமைப்புக் கொண்ட வேலைகளில் ஈடுபடச் செய்வது விருதாவாகும். தக்காருக்குத் தக்கபடி பணிகள் அமைக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக, ரயிலைக் கவிழ்க்கும் பிள்ளைக்குத் தச்சு வேலையும், 'மேற்பார்வையின் கீழ்' விளையாடுவதும் போதாது. துணிச்சலும், சாகஸமும் பொருந்திய வேலை தேவை.

நிபுணர்கள் நிறைந்தத் துறை இது. நிபுணர்களின் சாமர்த்தியம் பூராவாக இதில் உபயோகிக்கப்படுகிறது. குழந்தைப் பருவத்திலேயே திருத்திச் சீரமைப்பது மெத்த நலம். நகத்தால் கிள்ளியெறிவதை விட்டு, கோடரி கொண்டு பிளப்பது அறிவீனம், நிபுணர்களும், ஆசிரியர்களும், அதிகாரிகளும், சமூக நல ஊழியர்களும், இவ்விஷயத்தில் இப்போது இருப்பதைவிட இன்னும் பன் மடங்காய் ஈடுபட்டுத் தொண்டாற்றுவது குழந்தைக்கும், வீட்டுக்கும், நகரத்திற்கும், நாட்டிற்கும் செய்யும் அரும் பெரும் சேவையாகும்.

# A DREAM—MATERIALISED

JOHN ANUGRAHAM,

IT was a cold morning of early December. The distant cocks were crowing in chorus, heralding the approach of the day light. The sky was fast changing from a darkish to a greyish coloūr and so many changes. The day was born.

A very pleasant morning indeed. I did not know why that particular morning seemed so important to me. After breakfast I left my house, and came to Nadar's Garden, as usual. Though flowering plants were few and scattered yet the place was beautiful. You can't imagine the glorious splash of colours that dazzle the retina. The sweet fragrance that pervaded the air made one wonder what in this world could compare with a garden—the flowering plants, the long canopy of sky reaching casurina, the yonder lonely 'lover's spots', the swimming pool, the vast spotless playground and the fruit garden in the midst of all. I just leaned across the bank of the swimming pool, my both legs playing in the water. I thought of the once beauty of the same garden and how it was spoiled by the 1952 Cyclone. I thought of many odd things that come in the minds of youngsters. I slept.

But suddenly there was a vast change in the climate. The weather was peculiar. The sweet brizzle of the gentle morning wind gained slow strength and began to beat fiercely. The sun was shadowed and semi-darkness prevailed. A humming noise was heard all round. The coconut trees tottered as if coming to the ground and many took their horizontal position. The stems of the casurina trees kissed each other and many were uprooted. A smoke and dust covered the whole air and vision was impossible. The rustles, close to the ground whistled; the branches, trembled in a swift rustling, while their summits ceaselessly swaying, kept up a deep murmer. Then the light was dimmed. Slowly rain came and I ran home.

The road was deserted. Houses were mostly roofless. Big trees laid uprooted across the roads. Nobody was seen on the roads. The town looked as though it was a "Deserted Village." I reached home and when I learnt that It was a Cyclone, I trembled; at the same time I felt happy over the miraculous escape I had while I was lying across the parapat of the swimming pool.

That evening news came. Heavy losses to life and property were reported in Pattukottai, Arantangi and other areas. The Sea conquered the land. Hundreds of people lost their lives. Many were left homeless. Many villages were isolated. I could not believe all those horrid stories. I had a great mind to see for myself the worst havoc caused to the people. I wanted to dedicate myself to the noble cause of giving help to the many people who could be helped—But how to go? I was still under the thumb of my parents. They would'nt allow me even to go out of my house. I did not even dare to ask my parents' permission.

But, quite unexpectedly, I was called by a friend, that the Jt. Secretary of the Guild of Service wanted me. Since my father himself brought the news from my friend to me I did not wait for my father's permission. I jumped out in joy.

"Geod Morning Mr. John."

" Good Morning Sir " I replied to the serious looking joint secretary. Though he was serious, there was a charm and splendour in his face. He smiled and asked me whether I was aware of the cyclonic storm. We were talking about the damages caused by! Nature's Fury and he was telling me detail after detail how relief had to be given to the victims.

" Mr. John,' you must lead a volunteer batch to Pattukottai. The collector has assured that he will see that our volunteers are given all the amenities by the R. D. O. I will give you some cases of milk powder. The R. T. O. has been pleased to arrange easy transport of the milk powder cases. So please collect some more volunteers and hurry up to Pattukottai. I hope you are quite healthy."

" Yes I am all right and I am only too glad to go there. Shall I get some students from the Dt. Board Industrial School ?" I asked." very well, the Superintendent also told me that he will send some of his boys ".

Within an hour I found myself along with some volunteers inside a bus proceeding to Pattukottai. At 2-30 P. M. the bus left Tanjore. Though our destination was hardly 30 miles, yet the bus took 3 hours since the road was heavily damaged and the bus had to take many a diversion route. We reached Pattukottai. The R. D. O. was kind enough to accomodate us. He explained to us the nature of our work there, and gave us a plan of the area. I went to a couple of villages to see how help could be given to the people. That night we slept in a room in the Taluk Office—luxury was not what we wanted. We were anxious to see the day dawning for we could not tolerate seeing the people suffering.

Next morning we took the milk powder cases to four hamlets around Pattukottai. We mixed the powder with water and distributed to the people. Anything was welcome to the awe-stricken landless and hungry human beings. We learnt that milk wouldn't satisfy them. We ran back to Pattukottai and informed the R. D. O. He was again pleased to give us a bag of rice and Rs. 7. I purchased dhall, coconut, chillies etc. and with the rice, reached a village 6 miles away from Pattukottai. When we reached the village it was already dark. What we could see was a row of mud walls over which laid broken roofs, the people, half naked standing before their houses, crying with children in their arms. There was a solitary stone house which had successfully challenged to the strength of the cyclone. As we informed them that we were going to prepare rice and sambar, the whole crowd ran to different directions. We were freightened. We thought that they did not want our interference in their sufferings and plight. Suddenly they returned; some with vessels, some with axes, some with fire-wood and so on. The womenfolk brought water in pots and began to wash the rice. Rice and Sambar were prepared by them. Though they were left with nothing in the world, yet we could find the Indian culture in them. The women engaged themselves in serving food to the men. The whole thing looked as if it was a marriage feast. All were fed. Only then, some relief came to them. They surrounded us and took us on their shoulders acknowledging our help. A few men accompanied us to Pattukottai and we did not even care when we found that we had to sleep in the chill varandah of the Taluk Office, that night. It was not one night or two nights. We had the experience of meeting many innocent people and everywhere we went, our badges were greeted with delight and pleasure and when our resources were spent, we returned to Tanjore.

After some days I went to the Nadar Garden, as usual and it was a different Garden. I rested on the parapet of the swimming pool and I had a dream. It was not a dream. It was only the reflection of what I experienced at Pattukottai.

# Guild of Service, Tanjore—Its History

**MRS. H. M. PANDIAN,**

*Hony. Secretary, Guild of Service, Tanjore.*

MRS. M. C. Clubwala Jadhav inaugurated the Guild of Service in Tanjore on 27—9—1946, when Mrs. S. Patro was elected President and Mrs. David as Secretary. In 1947, Mrs. Natarajan accepted the office of the President and Mrs. H. M. Pandian was elected Secretary. From then on, the Guild began gathering strength slowly. It began to look up for opportunities to serve the people and the community. A General Sales Scheme was organised by Mrs. Natarajan for funds. and with the money got therefrom, an Adult Education Centre was started in a slum area inhabited mainly by coblers, in Tanjore Town. This centre had to be closed after two years, after a continuous struggle with the Educational Department for grant. Hospital visiting was began with a party given by Mrs. Mclaughlin. Yearly Anniversaries, Independence Day Celebrations, Re-public Day Celebrations, United Nations Day and other national International Celebrations were organised by the Guild from time to time. Her Highness, the Maharani of Bhavanagar, visited the Guild.

The Membership was limited to a few leading ladies of the town and since the yearly subscription paid by the members was the only source of income to the Guild, we could not extend our activities. At that time the Hony. Secretary, who was also acting as the President, arranged a free benefit show. Mr. A. Y. A. Parisutha Nadar, gave a helping hand and he arranged a free film show in his theatre, and about Rs. 600 was collected, with which we were able to run the Guild till Mrs. W. Carlson took over

Under the Presidentship of Mrs. Pinto, the Guild stabilized itself. Three milk centres were opened. Mrs. Clubwala Jhadhav helped us by sending barrels after barrels of milk powder. Shri. Sri Prakasha, the Governor of Madras, visited our centres, and in appreciation of the good work done by the Guild, made a donation of Rs. 100 to the Guild.

The dynamic President Mrs. Carlson, though accepted the office of the President rather reluctantly, worked for the Guild day in and day out. She did not rest herself; neither did she allow others to rest. I still remember, that when I approched her, she said that she will accept no silent members who would simply pay the subscription and stay quiet. She wanted only active members and as a result of her encouragement and leadership, the number of members and affiliated Institutions leaped up.

The activities of the Guild has been divided into groups—The Hospital Committee, the Industrial centre, Gruel centre, Milk centre, Recreation centre, Slump Improvement, Women's Savings Scheme, etc. The Presidents of the different groups have given their reports elsewhere in this Souvenir.

Mrs. Carlson was succeeded by Mr. S. A. Ayyasamy Chetty, who in turn after his transfer to Madras as Chief Presidency Magistrate, was succeeded by Mrs. Manorama Adige, his wife of Mr. L. R. Adige, the Dist. Superintendant of Police. Both Mrs. Carlson and Mr. Ayyasamy Chetty were accorded rousing farewel

The services of the Guild in the time of the recent cyclone deserves appreciation from all quarters. Many of our members walked miles and miles inside the villages of Pattukottai and other Taluks and helped in ameliorating the sufferings of the people. In addition to the contribution from the District Guild, we collected rice, cloths etc. Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav. sent us a cheque for Rs. 500 and sum bundles of cloth with these we were able to render active help to the really suffering people in many parts of the Cyclone hit Taluks.

It will be impossible and at the same time unnecessary to give a complete record of all the good work that the Guild has been doing. In short, the Guild has been doing some good work and has received the appreciation from all quarters. It is serving the sick and the suffering; the poor and the needy; and it is doing its best towards the betterment of the Community, the Nation and Humanity at large.

# உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா?

1. சென்னை மத்திய சேவா சமாஜத்தின் பிரதம கௌரவ போஷகர் (Pation-in-chif) யார்?

2. பாரத் சேவா சமாஜின் சென்னை பிராந்திய செயளாளர் யார்?

3. குற்றவாளிகள் சீரமைப்பு (PROBATION) முறையில் இந்தியாவில் முன்னணியில்நிற்கும் ராஜ்யம் எது?

4. குஷ்டரோக நிவாரணத்திற்கு 1955ல் தஞ்சாவூர் சேவா சமாஜம் அளித்திருக்கும் நன்கொடை எவ்வளவு?

5. சென்னை சர்க்கார் நடத்திவரும் இளம் குற்றவாளி சீரமைப்பு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் யாவை?

6. சேவா சமாஜத்திற்கும் அதனைச் சார்ந்த கிளை ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும், பொருள், இன உதவி செய்த வெளிநாடு எது?

7. முதல் குற்றவாளிகளை பராமரிக்கும் 'புரொபேஷன்' என்ற புதுமுறையால் சென்னை சர்க்காருக்கு கிடைத்த சேமிப்பு எவ்வளவு?

8. விடுதலை பெற்ற கைதிகளின் நலனுக்காக பாடுபட்டு அதற்கான பல சட்டங்களை நிறுவ ஏதுவாக இருந்த சென்னை பெரியார் யார்?

9. தஞ்சையில் சிறுவர் நீதி மன்றம் ( Juvenile Court ) எப்போது ஏற்படும்?

10. தஞ்சை சேவா சமாஜம் சிறுவர் விளையாட்டு ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கு Rs. 200, நன்கொடை கொடுத்தது யார்?

(விடை மறுபக்கம் பார்க்க)

1. மேன்மைதங்கிய திரு. ராஜேந்திரபிரசாத்.

2. கனம் மந்திரி, எம். பக்தவத்சலம்.

3. ஏன்? சென்னைதான்.

4. 10,600 ரூபாய்.

5. 1. பார்ஸ்டல்பள்ளி, பாளையங்கோட்டை.
   2. ஸீனியர் சர்டிபிக்கட் ஸ்கூல், செங்கற்பட்டு.
   3. ஜூனியர் சர்டிபிக்கட் ஸ்கூல், தஞ்சாவூர்.
   4. ,, ,, ராணிபட்டு.
   5. சிறுமியர் சர்டிபிக்கட் ஸ்கூல், சென்னை.

6. அமெரிக்கா.

7. 1952-ல் 8,24,132 ரூபாய்.
   1953-ல் 19,33,608 ரூபாய்.
   1954-ல் 14,21,213 ரூபாய்.

8. காலம்சென்ற உயதிரு. கோபதி நாராயணசாமி செட்டிகாரு

9. 1958-ல் (சர்க்கார் அறிக்கையின்படி)

10. சென்னை கவர்னர் ஸ்ரீ. ஸ்ரீ. பிரகாசா

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